国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告
（1790–1906）

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China, 1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理

程焕文 审订

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“十一五”国家重点图书出版规划项目

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GUANGXI NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

广西师范大学出版社

·桂林·

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Consular.

Canton.

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No 13.

United States Consulate,
Canton, Jan. 4. 1881.

Recd. March 5/81

Mr Scruggs. Consul.
To the State Department.

Subject
Returns and Accts. 4th quar. 1880.

Abstract of Contents
Inclosing Returns and Accounts for the Fiscal Quar. ending Decr 31. 1880 etc etc

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No. 13. United States Consulate
Canton, January 4th 1881.

To Charles Payson, Esquire
3rd Asst. Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir,

I beg to hand you, herewith inclosed, my Returns and Accounts, for the fractional quarter ending December 31 1880. to wit:

1. Digest of Invoice Book; Form 117, Inclosure No. 1. — 1/13
2. Register of official letters received; Form 118, Inclosure No. 2. — 2/13
3. Register of official letters sent; Form 119, Inclosure No. 3. — 3/13
4. Arrivals and Departures of American vessels, Form 120, Inclosure No. 4. — 4/13
5. Return of deceased American citizens; Form 121, Inclosure No. 5. — 5/13
6. Abstracts of Passports issued; Form 122, Inclosure No. 6.

7. Names of persons employed at this Consulate; Form 123, Inclosure No. 7.

7/13

8. Aggregate of Fees received; Form 105, Inclosure No. 8.

8/13

9. Rent and Miscellaneous account; Form 90; Inclosure No. 9.

9/13

10. Separate account for hire of Interpreter and for translating official documents; Inclosure No. 10.

10/13

11. Recapitulation of all accounts, including those transmitted to the Fifth Auditor by this mail; Inclosure No. 11.

11/13

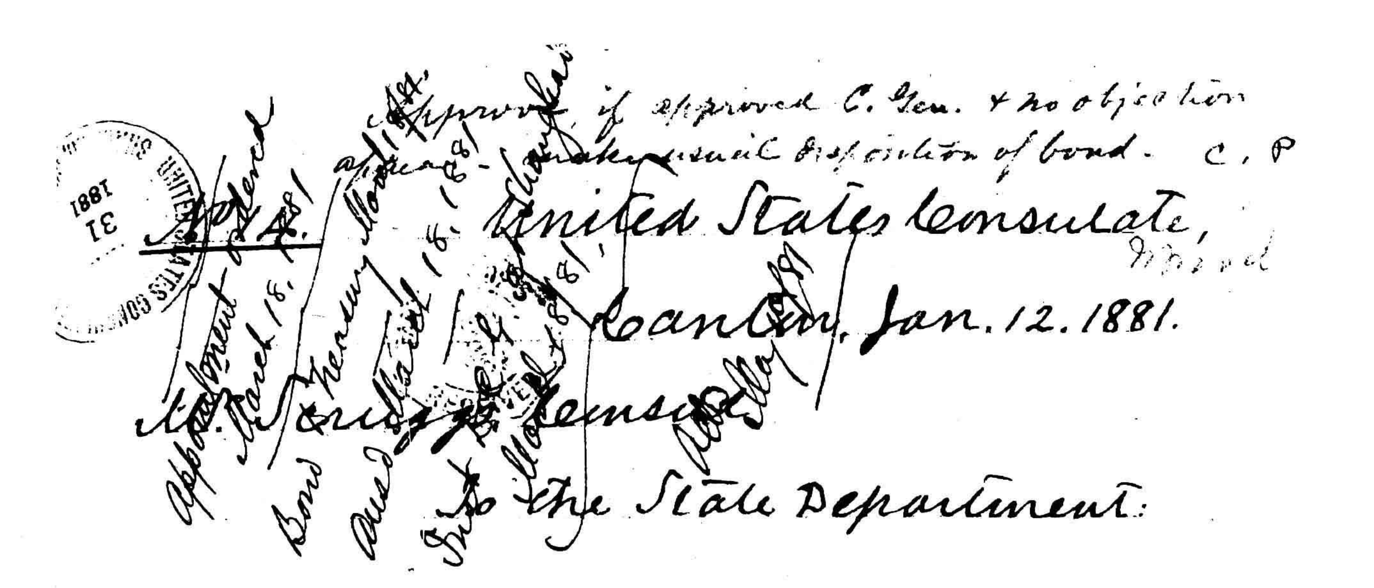
Hoping that the above named accounts may be found correct and satisfactory,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

William L. Scruggs.

Inclosures. 1 to 11, inclu., as above enumerated.



Subject

Nominating a Vice Consul

Abstract of Contents.

Nominating Joseph F. Learrow of Maryland to be Vice Consul of the United States at Canton — Reasons therefor etc etc etc

No. 14. United States Consulate,
Canton, Jan. 12. 1881.

Chas Payson, Esquire,
Third Assistant Secretary,
Washington:

Sir,

I have the honor to nominate Dr Joseph F. Carrow, of Maryland, at present residing here, to be Vice Consul of the United States at this port.

Dr Carrow is a graduate of Columbia College, D.C., and is, I believe, favorably known to some of the present members of the Faculty of that Institution; also to Mr W. W. Corcoran (of Messrs Riggs & Co.) and to others at the National Capital. He is now a practicing physician in the Foreign Settlement here, and Surgeon to the Imperial Maritime ("Foreign") Customs at this port. His

social

social position is good; his per-
-sonal character unchallenged.
I consider him well qualified
for the duties of the office named,
and I have reason to believe his
appointment thereto will give
general satisfaction.

To prevent the usual delay of
from four to six months, I beg to
inclose herewith his official bond 1/1
and his oath of office, both duly 2/1
executed; and, in case he should
be confirmed, to request that I be
so informed at as early a day as
practicable. Of course, Dr C.
well understands that he is
without official status until notice
of his confirmation is received.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Inclosures 2. Oath and official Bond of
J. H. Carrow.

Mr. Wood

No. 15. United States Consulate,
Canton, January 12th 1881.

Feb 19/81

Mr. Scruggs, Consul
To the State Department

Subject
Receipt of Instruction No. 7.

Abstract of Contents
Receipt of Instruction No. 7 of the 22nd November, 1880, relative to certain papers in the case of Dr. Happer.

No. 15. United States Consulate.
Canton, January 12th 1881.

To Chas Payson, Esquire,
3rd Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington;

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive instruction No. 7. of the 22nd November last, inclosing copy of Mr. Cheshire's Communication relative to certain documents alleged to be missing from this Consulate, in the case of Rev. A. P. Happer of this port.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
William L. Scruggs.

Ack Referred to Mr. Scanlan
E. P.
Mr. F D & M. Letter

No. 16. United States Consulate,
Canton, January 26th, 1881.

Mr. Scruggs, Consul,
To the State Department

Subject
The silk trade at Canton.

Abstract of Contents
Unprecedented shrinkage in weights between this and ports of destination — Reasons for this — Its injury to the silk trade at Canton — Nature of the remedy proposed, and its prospect of success etc, etc.

[illegible]

No. 16. United States Consulate.
Canton, January 26th 1881.

To Chas. Payson, Esquire,
Third Asst. Secy of State,
Washington:

Sir,

Shippers of silk at this port, have been subjected to much inconvenience and loss by unprecedented shrinkages in weight, between this and the ports of destination, occasioned by the natural drying while in transit; the article exported being either insufficiently prepared or else purposely moistered before delivery to purchasers.

There seems to be no reason why raw silk, if properly dried and packed, should loose more than a mere nomenal weight, on a voyage of from four to six
weeks

weeks duration. But, owing to the exceptional dampness of this climate, foreign merchants have usually made their purchases on a calculation of three per cent loss in weight; and, up to within a comparatively short time, this margin has been found sufficient to cover all shrinkage in transitu.

During the past season however, the shrinkage has ranged all the way from six to ten per cent; and the belief is general that this unprece-dented decrease in weight has borne some ratio to the dimin-ished profits of native dealers. At any rate, it has greatly diminished the transactions at this port, since brokers refuse to fill orders involving

so

so much uncertainty and dis=
satisfaction. This is especially
the case with respect to that
class of silk known as "Tsatleens"
and which constitutes the Chief
Export of silk to European
markets.

The class which has hereto=
fore found readiest sale in
markets of the United States,
usually undergoes a process
of re-reeling, and of drying
by artificial means, before
shipment; and it would seem
that it ought to retain full
invoice weights on landing at
American ports. During the
season last past however,
even this class of silk has
ceased to be an exception;
and in some instances the
loss in weight has been as high

as seven per cent, and seldom less than four.

These facts have suggested the importance of some uniform method of arriving at an equitable standard of weight, in all silk transactions, before delivery is made by the native dealers, and of adopting that as the basis in all purchases for exportation.

With this object in view, it has been proposed to establish at this port a silk "Condition House", on a plan similar to those in the European markets; the process of "conditioning" being substantially as follows: A certain number of skeins, from a given bale or package to be made absolutely dry by artificial means; and, while in

that

that condition, their weight
to be ascertained. But, since
experience has shown that
eleven per cent of moisture
is necessary to the successful
manufacture of the raw material,
that per centage of weight is
to be added, and the conditioned
weight of the bale or package
calculated on the basis thus
obtained; the buyer paying
in accordance therewith.

The scheme meets with uni-
versal favor among foreign
dealers here; and although
it has had opposition from
one of the native Guilds, is
likely to succeed. A company
has already been formed and
organized, experts engaged,
and a suitable building leased;
so that the silk trade of Canton,

/ heretofore

heretofore so unsatisfactory
and uncertain, is now in
a fair way to be established
upon a fair commercial basis.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

William L. Scruggs.

Ack

McWard

No. 7 United States Consulate,

Canton, Feby 6. 1881.

Mr. Scruggs, Consul,

To the State Department

Subject.

Jurisdiction in China.

Abstract of Contents

The case of Regina vs Page, manslaughter — The Chinese authorities decide that the killing of a native smuggler, by a foreign employee of the Imperial Maritime Customs, is no crime — The case set for trial before the British Supreme Court — American witnesses etc.

No. 17 United States Consulate,
Canton, Feby 6. 1881

Chas Payson, Esquire
Third Asst Secy of State,
Washington:

Sir,

A case has arisen here involving some important legal points touching the question of jurisdiction by treaty powers in China, and especially the legal status of Foreign employees in what is known as the "Foreign Customs" service of the Empire. The facts are briefly as follows:

Edward Page, a British subject, in the service of the Imperial Maritime Customs, shot and killed a Chinese subject who was attempting to escape with a quantity of Opium, on which duty had not been paid. Page was arrested by order of the British Consul, and committed

for

for trial on the charge of manslaughter. The Commissioner of Customs (also a British subject) protested, alleging that the killing was not in violation of any Chinese law, but in accordance with a usage of long standing in the service; and, in this, he is sustained by the Inspector General of Customs, and by the Viceroy and the high Provincial officials.

The defense will therefore be that the accused, in taking the life of the smuggler, was within the pale of his authority as an employee of the Chinese Government. The Consul, now in the attitude of Prosecutor, contends that his jurisdiction was complete, notwithstanding the accused was exonerated by the Chinese authorities; since, under the English law the killing was a crime, to be adjudicated by an English tribunal

the

The case is set for trial on the 14th inst., in this city, before Chief Justice French of H.B.M's Supreme Court in China. Able counsel have been retained on both sides, the Chinese Customs authorities appearing by attorney for the Defense.

Three of the material witnesses are American citizens; one an employee in the Customs service, and the immediate superior of the accused. Another is the commander of a Chinese merchant steamer of the coasting trade. The third is Surgeon to the Customs staff, holding his appointment from the Inspector General at Pekin.

In compliance with a formal request by H.B.M's Consul, I have subpoenaed all these persons to appear on the day stated, either to make deposition of the facts within

[their

their personal knowledge, or to testify orally before the British tribunal. Of course, in either case, they will be under the protection of the United States Consular Court, which reserves the right of exclusive jurisdiction on all issues growing out of questions of privilege, or of contempts by reason of witnesses' refusal to answer given questions.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

~~Send me circulars 13 [illegible] 10. 1879~~ C. P.
Referred to Mr. O'Connor
M Wood

Ans'd March 31, 1881. Copy to Council [illegible] March 31, 1881

No 18. United States Consulate,
Canton, Feb. 10. 1881.

Mr Scruggs. Consul,
To the State Department.

File around O'Connor

Subject:
Consular certificates to Invoices.

Abstract of Contents:
Canton merchants and shippers of native products to the U.S., procure Consular certificates to Invoices at an intermediate port, in a British Colony — This supposed to be irregular and illegal — Reasons for this opinion etc etc

No. 18. United States Consulate,
Canton, Feb. 10. 1881.

To Chas Payson, Esquire,
Third Ass^t. Secretary of State,
Washington:

Sir,

There has grown up here, during the past few years, a practice of obtaining Consular certificates to invoices which, to say the least, is novel if not illegal. Generally, foreign hongs here are either branches of firms in Hongkong or have branch houses or agents there. In both cases, the practice is for the Canton shippers to produce their invoices to the U.S. Consul at Hongkong (through some partner or agent there) for certification.

× It is true, the ocean steamers carrying the merchandise usually enter and clear at Hongkong; the

/goods

goods being shipped hence to that port by river and coasting steamers. But it is equally true that, in every case, Canton is where the merchandise is manufactured, finished or finally prepared for exportation, and is where the journey to the United States commences. Moreover, Hong-Kong is not, in any sense, a Chinese port. It is an intermediate British port, between this and the ports of destination; in a different country, and under a different allegiance, from that in which the articles are produced, manufactured or prepared for shipment. +

I am therefore at some loss to understand how, in certifying such invoices, a United States Consul at Hong Kong can comply with Paragraph 468, of the Revised Consular Regulations of 1874, as explained and amended by

[Department

2

Department Circular No. 13, of the 10th June, 1879.

It seems to me that sections 2843, 2844, and 2854 of the Revised Statutes, if read in connection with the context of the enactment, and with each other, are clear on this point. I understand them to mean that shippers of merchandise at a port of production, manufacture or preparation, cannot have their invoices certified to by a Consul at some intermediate port, in a different country, between the port of shipment and the port of destination in the United States; but that the verification must be made, and the Consular certificate had at the port of original shipment, where the goods "commence the journey" to the United States.

If I am correct in this opinion, / then

then the law is being systematically violated at the two ports named. If, however, this interpretation be not correct, then there seems no valid reason in law why shippers here might not just as well send their consular invoices to ports in Japan for certification, since most of them have branch houses or agents there also.

I conceive it to be not less than an official duty to bring this matter to the attention of the Department; and, in doing so, have no purpose other than to see the Revenue Laws of the United States properly administered.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Ack receipt [illegible] Consul at Hongkong
C.P.

No 19 United States Consulate,
Canton Feb. 23. 1881.

Mr Scruggs. Consul, &c.

To the State Department.

Subject

Shipment of Rags to the United States.

Abstract of Contents.

Old rags shipped from Canton to US ports, which are supposed to communicate disease — Herein is another instance of irregular Consular invoices etc etc

No 19. United States Consulate,
Canton, Feb. 23. 1881.

To Chas Payson, Esquire,
Third Asst. Secretary of State,
Washington:

Sir,

I have information, which I deem reliable, that a German firm here has been in the habit of shipping to United States ports, old rags collected in this city; and that medical testimony points to the fact of such cargo having caused a late case of complicated fevers, which terminated fatally.

The firm alluded to (Messrs Vogel & Co.) have a branch house at Hongkong; or, rather its Canton house is but a branch of the Hongkong firm; and its invoices are, I presume, certified to by the U.S. Consul at that port.

/ Ini

In bringing this matter to the attention of the Department, I beg to recur to the suggestions contained in my despatch No 18, of the 10th inst., touching the legality of all such invoices.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Ack

No. 21. Consulate of the United States,
Canton, February 26th 1881.

Mr Scruggs, Consul.
To the State Department;

Subject
The case of Regina vs: Page.

Abstract of Contents
Decisions of the Court as to its jurisdiction of the case — Status of British subjects employed in the Chinese Customs service — Grounds upon which Page was acquitted &c, &c.

No. 21. Consulate of the United States.
Canton, February 26th 1881.

Charles Payson, Esquire,
Third Asst: Secy of State
Washington:-

Sir,

In the case of Requia vs: Page (the subject of my No. 17, of the 6th inst:,) French, C. J., decided,

First, that the Court had jurisdiction, notwithstanding the fact that the Chinese Government, in whose service, and upon one of whose subjects, the act was alleged to have been committed, had fully justified and even commended the killing; and,

Second, that what would constitute murder or unjus-

-tifiable

=tifiable homicide by a British subject, in Her Ma=jesty's Revenue service, would under like circumstances, be murder or unjustifiable homicide by a British sub=ject employed in the Chinese revenue service, although the slain were a Chinese subject.

It was shown in evidence that Page and his assistants (three Chinamen) had been ordered to this par=ticular duty by his superior officer; that this officer gave him arms and a Customs flag; that the first shot was fired from the boat in which Page was; that this boat was a common "sampan", and had at the

time

time no flag or pendent
flying, or other mark indi-
cating its character; that
one of the shots from this
boat, fired during the
affray, killed the deceased;
and that the deceased was
one of a party of smugglers,
who were endeavoring to
escape in a common "dug-
out", with some balls of opium
dropped from a river
steamer whilst under way.

The Judge's instructions
to the Jury were, in brief,
that the benefit of any
reasonable doubt as to whe-
ther the fatal shot was
fired by Page himself (or
by his express command,)
should be given the prisoner
but that, if no such doubt
existed

existed, then the act was proven and the verdict would be Guilty of the greater offence under the indictment. The indictment was for murder with a count for unjustifiable homicide.

The Jury retired, and at the expiration of some twenty minutes, brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty." This occurred on the 25th inst.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

William L. Scruggs.

Canton.

Wood

Washington DC
29th Feby 1881

March 1, 1881

Hon Chas Payson
3d Asst Secty of State
Washington DC

Sir

I have the honor to inform the Department that I turned over charge of the U S Consulate at Canton to Wm L. Scruggs Esq on the 15th day of November 1880 and took his receipt for archives with joint certificate attached. the same being herewith enclosed.— The time required in awaiting passage and transit from Canton to my place of residence in the United States was fifty four (54) days

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obt Servant
C P Lincoln
Late U S Consul

Let this matter be attended to
C.P.

No. 12. United States Consulate
Canton, March 25th 1881.

Mr Scruggs, Consul
To the State Department

Subject
The King & Co estate

Abstract of Contents
The matter of the King & Co estate transmitted to the Consul General at Shanghai, in 1875– On its final settlement $472 found due L. Carvalho, which however has never been paid over– The money supposed to have been transmitted to the State Department, where it awaits the order of the rightful owner– Hence that the Consul or the Consul General be authorised to pay the claimant, and thus close the matter– etc.

Copy to 5th Aud May 24/81

Ack'd May 24/81

See letter from the Treasury & Instructions to Consul Genl at Shanghai & Consul at Canton, June 20 1881

No. 22. United States Consulate
Canton, March 25th 1881.

To Chas: Payson, Esquire,
Third Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington

Sir,

It appears, from correspondance in this office, that all the papers, assets &c belonging to the King & Co estate, were transmitted to the Consul General at Shanghai, in the year 1875; he having procured the transfer with a view to final settlement.

When this was had, my predecessor, Mr Lincoln, was notified by the Consul General that, of the sum realised from the assets (and then in his hands,) there was due one L. Carvalho the sum of $472; and, with a view to its payment, Mr Lincoln

was

was requested to ascertain the whereabouts of the claimant.

Mr Carvalho had, in the meantime died; and his legal respresentative, Miss E. Carvalho, gave Mr Lincoln a power of attorney to collect and receipt for the money.

This power of attorney, accompanied by the evidence of Miss Carvalho's rightful heirship, seems to have been transmitted to the State Department, as late as the 23rd of August last, by Mr Lincoln who was under the impression that the money had been transmitted thither by the Consul General.

I have quite recently received a number of letters from Miss Carvalho, saying she has never received any

) portion

portion of the sum named, and requesting me to procure its payment, as she is in great pecuniary distress, &c, &c.

In reply to my enquiries in her behalf, Mr Denny, the Consul General at Shanghai, informs me he has never been in possession of this or any other sum belonging to the King & Co estate; and the inference is that the money in question has been accounted for, by one of his predecessors, to the State Department, where it still awaits the order of the claimant.

If such be the fact, I beg to suggest that either the Consul here or the Consul General at Shanghai be authorised to pay the claimant

what

what is due her and to take her receipt in duplicate for the same.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Ack

Word

Auditor

No. 23. United States' Consulate,
Canton, March 25th 1881.

Mr. Scruggs, Consul,

To the State Department

Ack'd May 24/81

Subject
"Salary and emoluments"
of the Chinkiang Consulate.

Abstract of Contents.

The 5th Auditor's Report places the "salary and emoluments" of the Consulate named at $4,032.61, — for the Fiscal year ending June 30th 1880, — This probably an error; it does not correspond with Mr. Scruggs' Returns and accounts — for the time named.

No. 23. United States Consulate,
Canton, March 25th 1881.

To Chas. Payson, Esquire,
Third Assistant Secy of State,
Washington.

Sir,

In the annual Report of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, for the Fiscal year ending June 30th 1880, I observe that the "salary and emoluments" of the Chinkiang Consulate is placed at $4,032.61.

As I entered on duty as Consul at that port July 17th 1879, and turned the office over to Mr. Oxenham November 3rd 1880, my Returns and Accounts are supposed to embrace all receipts and disbursements for the time named in the Fifth Auditor's Report, save only the first sixteen days.

But these show only $3,500 —

the

the rate fixed by law - as the aggregate of "salary and emoluments"; and I am quite sure I never received a dollar over and above that sum.

I allude to this only because I apprehend there may be some error, either in my accounts as Consul at Chinkiang, or in the Report referred to, since they do not appear to agree. I have already called the 5th Auditor's attention to the discrepancy.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Mr. Wood.

Ackd May 24/81

No. 24. United States Consulate,
Canton, April 1. 1881.

Mr. Scruggs. Consul,
To the State Department.

Subject:

Returns and Accounts, for 1st. qr. 1881.

Abstract of Contents:

Enclosing the Consul's Returns and Accounts for the quarter ending March 31. 1881. etc etc.

No. 24. United States Consulate,

Canton, April 1. 1881.

To Chas Payson, Esquire,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington:

Sir,

In accordance with instructions contained in Article XXIII, of the Consular Regulations, I have the honor to submit my Returns and accounts, for the quarter ending March 31. 1881, as per inclosures herewith, namely:

1. Digest of Invoice Book, Form 117; 1/24

2. Register of official letters sent, Form 118; 2/24

3. Register of official letters rec^d. Form 119; 3/24

4. Rent and Miscellaneous Expense account, in duplicate, Form 90; 4/24

5. Separate account, in duplicate, for hire of Interpreter; 5/24

6. Separate account, in duplicate, for hire of Constable and care of offenders; 6/24

7. Recapitulation of all my accounts

for

7/24

for the quarter, including those trans-
-mitted to the 5th Auditor of the Treasury.

It will be observed,

1. That there have been no entrances
or clearances by American vessels at
this port during the time named;

2. That there have been no deaths
among American citizens resident
within this Consular district during
the same time; and,

Consequently, that Forms 120 and 121
are wanting in my Returns.

Trusting that all may be found
correct and satisfactory,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

William L. Scruggs

Inclosures: The seven above named,
also vouchers with R+M &c.
A/c and with the Special A/c.

Referred to Mr. Scanlan
E. P.

No. 25. United States Consulate,
Canton, April 2. 1881.

Mr Scruggs, Consul,
To the State Department.

Subject:
Decline of American Shipping in Eastern waters and elsewhere.

Abstract of Contents:
But two American vessels at Canton within six months past — One of these of questionable nationality — A similar decline at all the Chinese ports — Summary of the reasons for this decline and its probable results — The remedy suggested — Impolicy of subsidies as heretofore advocated — How aid might be extended to American built steam ships without offending prejudice or creating scandal etc etc etc

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[illegible]

No. 25. United States Consulate,
Canton, April 2nd 1881.

To Charles Payson, Esquire,
Third Asst: Secretary of State
Washington:

Sir,

It will be seen from my quarterly Returns that there has not been an American vessel in this port for three months past. There were but two during the previous quarter; and of these, but one was really American, in the sense contemplated by our navigation laws. The other was not American built, had no American Register, and, though owned by American citizens, had no right to carry the American flag into an American port. Before undertaking a voyage to San

Francisco

Francisco, she had to change owners, register under a foreign flag, and thus abandon all shadow of claim to her nationality.

What is true of Canton, in this respect, is true, pari passu, of other Chinese ports. Indeed, it is true of all of them. Even Shanghai can hardly be held an exception; for the decrease in our shipping has been pro-portionately as great there as elsewhere in the far East. And in this regard, what is true of Asiatic waters is equally true of the North and South Pacific, of the North and South Atlantic, of the waters of Western Europe, of the Bahamas, and of the Caribbean—the only distinctive American sea on the globe. Even of our own foreign commerce,

it

it is well known that less than one fourth of it is transported in American bottoms.

Of course there was a time when this was not the case. Twenty years ago, the great bulk of our foreign trade was carried on by means of American ships. Our proportion of this carrying trade was then as 5 to 2; now it is as 3 to 9, and the tendency is still downward. At this accelerated rate of decrease, prevailing during the past sixteen years, the entire disappearance of our flag from the high seas, seems a question of a few years only. And the saddest feature of all is, that we seem perfectly content that this should be the case. With our fifteen thousand miles of sea coast, fronting Europe,

Asia,

Asia, Africa, and South America, we are no larger, either a great commercial or a great naval power. We do not aspire even to a respectable rank among the naval powers of the world. We are ambitious and vain glorious enough in matters of infinitely less moment; but neither pride nor prestige nor self interest nor self defence, nor all combined, seems adequate to awaken us to a realization of our humiliating position on the high seas. Our stupor and self sufficiency in this matter seems well nigh chronic, if not hopeless. While other nations are seizing every opportunity, straining every nerve, and hesitating at no outlay, however great, to extend and strengthen their merchant marine,

we

we are receiving our reward
in deserted docks, in unemployed
skill, in the drain of our resources,
in the loss of our birthright to
commercial preeminence, and
in that steady decline in nautical
skill and enterprise which, in
other countries, have preceded
commercial decay and death.

Much has been written, much
eloquent wind has been expended,
in explaination of this deplorable
state of things. Perhaps all this
might have been spared. At
any rate, it is needed no longer.
The world is sufficiently adver-
tised of our maritime weakness.
And there is probably not a
man in the United States, of
average intelligence, who is
not familiar with the causes
~~that~~ have led to it. Seventy

thousand

thousand seamen suddenly
withdrawn from the merchant
service to form an extended
blockade; one and a quarter
millions tons of merchant –
shipping withdrawn from
commerce to maintain this
blockade and transport vast
armies in defence of the Union;
eight hundred thousand tons
of American shipping suddenly
cancelling their registers and
taking refuge under the British
flag to escape distruction by
Rebel cruisers, and, when worn
out, their places promptly –
supplied by British vessels;
and the few American bottoms
that miraculously survived this
ordeal, have been so harassed
and burdened with every con=
=ceivable form of taxation, –

sanctioned

sanctioned by unwise legislation, that owners sought to change their investments, and thus quietly abandon the trade to foreign rivals.

Must this thing continue? Shall we abandon the world's commerce to European and Asiatic rivals? Or shall we make an intelligent and determined effort to regain our wanted share of it?

Self interest, national pride, and a due appreciation of its importance as a defensive measure, suggest the alternative last named. And this resolution, once formed, would respond to an intelligent public sentiment from one end of our broad domain to the other. But, whenever the subject seems likely to assume

2 tangible

tangible shape, the demagogue's
cry of "Economy" is raised. +
Congressmen become timid, fal
back into the ruts, renew the loca
scramble for place and for party +
supremacy, and nothing is done.
Thus, while England (our great
commercial rival) is paying
an annual subsidy of four hund
:red million dollars in aid of he
steam ship lines, we pay next
to nothing. However, we are +
liberal and open handed enough
in the opposite direction. For,
during the past decade, we
have contributed nearly five
million dollars, in the way of
mail service, toward building
up and maintaining foreign
steamship lines: Our sentiment
of "Economy" is not offended by
this! But if some member of

Congress

Congress happens to propose a subsidy to our own steamship lines, the effect is like that produced by the sharp tones of a midnight fire bell in a quiet village. He will probably spend the remainder of the session in personal explanations.

As a nation, we stand + quite alone in this respect. France, crippled and humiliated as she is by the Prussian war, is paying an annual subsidy of about four million dollars in support of her + merchant marine. Austria + is paying about six hundred thousand. Italy is paying over a million and a quarter. The little Kingdom of Belgium, with less area population, wealth and commerce than one of

our

our Atlantic states, is paying something over two hundred thousand. Even staid old China which twenty years ago was not known as a maritime power, now pays thousands in propor-tion to our tens, in support of a national merchant marine.

It will be admitted, I pre-sume, that if we decide to make an effort to regain our normal position in the world's commerce, we cannot rely upon wooden sailing vessels alone. If we do, we shall, at the begining, voluntarily sur-render nearly two thirds of that commerce. We must, then, in the event of the decision referred to, make up our minds to have iron steam ships as well. And, to enable

there

these to compete successfully with those of other nationalities, we must employ those aids and instrument-alities which have made our rivals so formidable.

Subsidy is not a favorite word in the United States. There is, somehow, an unpleasant odor attached to it. Besides, to be quite frank, the plan of subsidies, as heretofore advocated, is admitted to be impolitic. It should be abandoned at once. The granting of subsidies to special persons and lines is wrong in principle and demoralising in practice. But a general law that would ignore indi-viduals and enforce a policy would not be open to these objections. Any one can conceive, for instance how a law might

be

be so framed as to give to any
Company, composed of American
citizens, who may build, of
American materials and in
an American dock yard, an
iron steam ship of a given ton:
:nage, a monthly allowance
of so much per mile per annum
for carrying the mails, without
offending popular prejudice,
or opening up the fountains
of scandal. And it could be
so hedged in by judicious pro:
-visos, as to insure honesty and
good faith in its execution.
For instance, that the steamship
claiming the subsidy undergo
thorough inspection, under the
direction of the Secretaries of
the Treasury and Navy, and of
the Post Master General; and
that the joint certificate of these

which

high officials (or of a Commission named by them) as to her construction, capacity, speed, safety and accom-modations for passengers and cargo, show that she is entitled to the subsidy under the provisions of the law. And if, when the annual appropriation is called for, the shibboleth of "Economy" should be sounded (as it probably would be,) and some rural patriot should take alarm, let him be consider-ately reminded that our Post Office Department is now paying larger sums per mile to Rail-way corporations for domestic mail service, than would ever be asked for to enable our iron steam ships to compete successfully with those of rival powers.

I am, sir,

Your

Your obedient Servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Ack

acknd May 24/81

No. 26.

United States Consulate,
Canton, April 3. 1881.

Mr Scruggs, Consul,
To the State Department.

Subject
The case of the "James Baily."

Abstract of Contents
The stolen property of the wrecked vessel still unreclaimed — Indemnity therefor — Precedents for such a demand — The Viceroy's attitude in regard to the matter — Some prospect of adjustment on the basis of a money compensation, at an equitable valuation of the missing articles — Nature of the claim by the purchasers of the wreck etc etc

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No. 26. United States Consulate.
Canton, April 3. 1881.

To Chas Payson, Esquire,
Third Assist. Secrey of State,
Washington:

Sir,

Recurring to the case of the "James Baily" (reported in my No. 9, of the 7th December last,) I have now to report that the local authorities of Hainan have recovered, and lodged in this office, one compass and two sextants belonging to the wrecked vessel.

I am also informed, by the Viceroy, that the ringleader of the robbers, one Lun Shung Heong, has been apprehended and severely punished; and that he is still detained by the local Magistrate as a kind of hostage for the missing articles.

It seems unlikely however, that any considerable portion of the

/ property

property can now be recovered; and a decision must, sooner or later, be made whether to accept what has been done by the local authorities, and their expression of good intentions for the future, as satisfactory, or to demand an indemnity.

In the event last named, Article XIII. of the treaty of 1858, seems in bar of any very strong case; especially as there is no conclusive evidence of collusion between the robbers and the local petty officials. Still, there are precedents for such a demand, under "the most favored nation" clause of the treaty referred to; and in my judgment, it would be both right and expedient to make it.

Among the precedents referred to, is the case of the German sailing vessel, "Bismarck," wrecked near the mouth of the Swatow River in

/December

December 3. 1874. She was plundered by the natives, and very little of her property could be recovered. An indemnity of two thousand dollars was finally paid, by the Elders and Gentry of the neighborhood, to the German Consul at Canton, through the late Viceroy, Ying.

Another case in point is that of the German vessel "Fidelio," wrecked near Shan Tung Promontory, December 26. 1878. She was pillaged by the natives, and, as the missing articles could not be restored, an indemnity of Fourteen thousand dollars was demanded by the Consul. The matter was finally settled, in July 1879, by the payment of Five thousand dollars, to the German Vice Consul at Tientsin, through the Taotai of the District.

I have intimated to the Viceroy

there

here that, in view of these precedents, a money compensation, based on an equitable valuation of the missing articles, would be an easy and satisfactory method of adjustment; and that the sum agreed upon could be raised by assessments, at Hainan and vicinity, in the manner familiar to Chinese officials in like cases.

I am not without hope that, after the usual delays, this suggestion may be ultimately adopted. Indeed, the Viceroy informs me that he has already despatched a special messenger to Hainan (some 20 days' travel from here) to confer with the Taotai on the subject; and I have agreed to await his return before referring the case for diplomatic action.

Should indemnity be thus agreed

upon

upon, the amount to be paid will next claim attention. Captain Mann's claim, for himself and crew and owners of the vessel, amounts to \$7.445.75; and there is another claim of \$8.850, by the purchasers of the wreck, for property alleged to have been stolen by the natives after the sale.

With regard to the first named, although just in principle, it is extravagant and unreasonable as to amount; that is, provided an equitable valuation of the property stolen, is to constitute the only ground for reclamation. And, in this opinion, I am not alone. Commander Huntington, of the Navy, informs me, "unofficially", that he considers "two or three thousand dollars would cover actual losses." You already have his

elaborate

elaborate and able Report on the case.

Respecting the claim of $8.850, by the purchasers, three important considerations present themselves. First, the claimants are a German firm; and although they are represented, in this case, by one of its members (Mr J.H. Smith) who says he is an American citizen (naturalised) no satisfactory evidence of that fact has been produced. In the next place, there is no conclusive evidence that anything was stolen from the wreck by the natives after the date of the sale. And, finally, the amount claimed is so far in excess of possible losses, as to render the claim itself preposterous; for the claimants made the purchase at a venture, paying only two hundred dollars therefor, and, by the very terms of sale, assuming all risks

risks.

Should a settlement be agreed upon therefore, in the manner indicated, Captain Mann's claim will probably have to be satisfied by a sum less than half that demanded by him; while Mr Smith's claim of $8.850, if entertained at all, should be satisfied with a sum within the range of his probable losses.

I shall, of course, in any event, advise the Department fully and promptly as to the result of the negotiations, and of the final disposition of the case, so far at least as this Consulate is concerned.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Informal & very irregular.

See Inst 9 in Feby 9/81

Telegram rec'd Scruggs' granting him leave of absence

File

United States Consulate,
Canton, April 5. 1881.

Mr President:

In April 1879, when I left my home in the U.S. for my post of duty in China, my family could not accompany me; and, to prevent delay, I came out alone under assurances of permission to return on leave at an early day.

I have now been in China, away from my family, two years; and, during the greater part of the last eight months, confined to my room with intermittent fever and acute rheumatism.

Attributing this state of health to local, climatic causes, my physicians urge the necessity of an immediate change; and, under all the circumstances, it would be madness to disregard their warning.

So far as I know to the contrary, there are no emergencies, actual or contingent, requiring my immediate presence here. There are no open questions with the Provincial authorities. The business of the office is well up; and its current transactions (confined for the most part to certifying Invoices,) can be satisfactorily attended

H.E.
James A. Garfield,
President of the United States,
Washington

attended to by the Vice Consul during my temporary absence.

I address you directly and informally, because I am not aware who the new Secretary may be; and moreover, because it is the prerogative of the President to grant, or at least ratify, leaves of absence.

I trust that a leave of say sixty days, with permission to visit the U.S., will be granted; and that, as I wish to embark on the outgoing steamer in May next, I may be so notified by cable at my expense. A word from you, Sir, would settle the whole matter; and confident that your action will be right and proper,

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Savannah Ga. May 18, 1881

Sir

I have the honor to transmit to you, in compliance with a request made of me by Mr. Scruggs, the enclosed letter from him.

I take the opportunity to commend Mr. Scruggs to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of integrity intelligence and patriotism

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obt Servant
W. B. Woods

Asso. Justice Sup. Ct. U.S.

The President

Recd 31 May

(Unofficial)

Referred to Mr Payson

United States Consulate,

File C.P.

CANTON, April 7th 1881.

My Dear Mr Hunter:

For your further information, in regard to my case, and to afford you opportunity, (should you desire it,) of bringing the matter before the Secretary, I inclose herewith a note which I have just received from the U.S. Minister at Pekin.

Hoping that, should the condition of my health render an absence necessary before leave can be formally procured, it may not be regarded other than justifiable by the emergency,

I am, with great respect,

Your friend &c

William L. Scruggs

Hon Wm Hunter

&c &c &c

Washington.

[illegible]

Peking, March 19 '81

Dear Mr [illegible]

I think you ought to [illegible] for a [illegible] and [illegible] gladly do what [illegible] can for you [illegible]. I will write to [illegible] Mr [illegible] a letter which he can use, [illegible] he will [illegible] support [illegible] his recommendation. That seems [illegible] the most effective way in which I can [illegible] is it not?

Yours truly

James [illegible]

Ack. Ack'd June 23/81 Mr. ... & ...

No 27 United States Consulate,

Canton, Apil 12. 1881.

Mr Scruggs, Consul,

To the State Department:

Subject

Official relations of U.S. Consuls in China to the Minister at Pekin

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Abstract of Contents

Censure by Minister Angell, and the Consul's reply thereto, involving points for the decision of the Department. — The British Consular system in China no criterion, because entirely dissimilar to our own etc.

No. 27 United States Consulate,
Canton, April 12. 1881.

To Chas Payson, Esquire
Third Assist. Secy of State,
Washington:

Sir,

I deem it proper, under all the circumstances, to acquaint the department with the complaint by Minister Angell, as set forth in his despatch of the 19th ulto., a copy of which I inclose herewith. It is likewise proper, as I conceive, that the Department should know the nature of my reply thereto, as set forth in my despatch of the 9th inst., a copy of which I beg to submit herewith.

1/27

2/27.

Whilst it is to be regretted that the Minister should have occasion to complain, I am unable, in the

present

present case, to appreciate the justice of his censure. Of this however, the Department is alone competent to judge; and its decision, I need scarcely add, will be accepted as final.

In this connection, I may remark that the British Consuls in China sustain a relation toward their Minister at Pekin similar to that sustained by our Consuls toward the Department and to the Consulate General. All promotions in the service are made by him or at his instance. He has power of transfer and removals. The Consuls receive their instructions either directly from him or through him. And his relative position corresponds, in a measure, also to that of

Consul

Consul General, and that all representations to the Home Office must either be made through him, or copies thereof sent him simultaneously. Moreover, British Consuls in China can hardly be said to have any judicial functions at all; that branch of the service having been, by "Order in Council", transferred to the British Supreme Court, with headquarters at Shanghai.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Inclosures 1. Minister Angell to Mr Scruggs Mch 19. 81.

2 Mr Scruggs to Minister Angell April 9. '81.

Inclosure No 4/27

Copy

No 12. Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 19. 1881.

Wm L Scruggs, Esquire,
United States Consul,
Canton:

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your despatch No 3, in answer to my No 9. enquiring about the wreck of the "James Baily."

I am gratified to learn that the State department have been informed by you and by your predecessor of the important facts in the case. But I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise that neither you nor your predecessor had communicated to me the facts when they were first known at your Consulate, nor even at all until I wrote for them. The British

British Acting Consul Scott at once informed the British Min-
-ister of the wreck and of his action in relieving the mariners, and the British Minister kindly sent me the Consul's despatches. I wrote immediately to the State Department what I had learned and added that I should hope soon to hear from the Consul at Canton. But after waiting some weeks in vain I wrote to you. Meantime hearing that the "Alert" had been sent to Hainan, I wrote to the Admiral of our squad-
-ron, and obtained from him a full report of Captain Hunt-
-ington's proceedings. But it is not until five months after the wreck that I have a word from your Consulate on the subject.

I think a little reflection

will

will lead you to the conclusion that in a case like this which may become a matter for diplomatic consideration here I cannot be too early or too fully advised of the facts. I cannot but explain to the Department why I have not been able earlier to fulfil my promise to give them more complete information. I must request that in future the facts in similar cases be promptly made known to the Legation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(sig. d.) James B. Angell

Copy Inclosure No 2/27

No 6. United States Consulate,
Canton, April 9. 1881.

To James B. Angell, Esquire
&c &c &c
Pekin:

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your No 12, of the 19th ult°, complaining that neither my predecessor nor myself had communicated to you the facts in relation to the wreck of the James Baily "when they were first known" at this Consulate, "nor even at all until" you "wrote for them"; and requesting that "in future, the facts "in similar cases be promptly made "known at the Legation."

It will always afford me pleasure to comply, as far as possible, with all your wishes when made known. I trust you are quite prepared to believe this. You will therefore

pardon

pardon me for adding that, had you written to this office, instead of to a Naval Officer, in relation to a matter within the jurisdiction of this Consulate, your cause of complaint could never have arisen.

It was the plain duty of my predecessor to report, through the Consulate General, to the State Department, all the facts within his knowledge connected with the wreck. This he did with reasonable promptness. It was likewise my plain duty, after taking up my appointment, to report to the State Department, through the same channel, any additional facts coming within my knowledge. This was likewise done; and, in response to your first communication on the subject, copies of all that correspondence were promptly transmitted to you.

[illegible]

You are probably aware that, under existing Regulations prescribed by the President, neither my predecessor nor myself could address you officially, on this or any other subject, except by representation through the Consul General, "unless in reply to a communication or enquiry" from you. The Consul General, being already in possession of the facts, as represented through him to the State Department, could hardly expect a second representation of the same facts. And you did not see proper, it seems, to communicate with or make any enquiries of either my predecessor or myself until other means of the information had failed you.

I apprehend therefore, that a little reflection, in connection with a careful reading of the

[Articles

Articles VI and XVI, of the Consular Regulations of 1874, will lead you to the conclusion that your censure has been misdirected.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Ack.

Wood & Mr. Scamble

No. 28. United States Consulate

Canton, May 2nd, 1881.

Mr. Scruggs, Consul,
To the State Department

Subject
Identities in artificial forms, in the old and new world.

Abstract of Contents
The Primitive method of weaving cloth common in both hemispheres— So of spining hemp and other textiles— The Chinese method of threshing and win=nowing wheat, identical with that of our Colonial ancestors— So of rope making and coopering— Do these coincidences prove any thing? etc, etc.

Copied for Bureau Sta. June 28th 81)
Published in No 9
R. S.

No. 28. United States Consulate,
Canton, May 2nd, 1881.

To Charles Payson, Esquire,
Third Ass.t Secretary of State,
Washington:

Sir,

The points of identity between the artistic forms of peoples living in countries widely separate, under circumstances diverse, and often unconscious of each other's existence, are sometimes very striking. Perhaps they are the more so because generally thought to be exceptional. The mummies of Peru and of Egypt, are familiar examples. So of the sepulchral mounds of the Ohio and Tennessee valleys, and those in many parts of China. So, too, of the fragments

of

of pottery exhumed from the ruins of an extinct civilisation in Central America, and those found in some parts of Central and Southern Asia.

My personal observations in China lead me to suspect that such identities, in forms and appliances of art, are much more numerous than is gener=
=ally supposed. Nor are they confined, as some suppose, to prehistoric periods.

Take the common hand loom for example. It has been in common use in China from time immemorial. And yet, as respects mechanical form and appliances, it is identical with that used in Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolinia. Or

in

in other words, it is precisely what our Colonial ancestors used, in the Atlantic settlements, nearly three centuries ago. I have been unable to detect the slightest difference, except as to the style and finish of workmanship. There is the same system of beams and treadle levers; the same complicated gearing for opening the web to receive the woof; the same distending braces, for preserving the uniform width of the fabric; the same swinging baton, with reed or sley of bamboo splits, for driving the woof; the same loaded shuttle, with movable spool; the same parallel cylinders, one for giving off the web, the other for receiving the newly made

cloth

cloth. All the silk fabrics, including the finest satins, of Chinese manufacture, are woven on these primitive looms; and it will probably be a full half century to come before any + other method will be even + considered, much less adopted by these conservative people.

Our pioneer ancestors + probably inherited this rude + contrivance from their European progenitors. But where did the Chinese obtain it? There is + not even a reasonable conjecture that it had either a European + origin in China, or a Chinese origin in Europe.

It is generally known to + educated men, that the notarial instrument still in use in our Common Schools, is nearly identica

⌊ with

with the Abacus of the old Romans.
That may be accounted for. We
owe much of our civilisation
to the land of the Ceasars.
But how do we account for the fact that this arithmetical
contrivance has been in common use in China for at least twenty two centuries?
We can hardly assume that
it had a common origin with
the two peoples, because they
had no knowledge of each
other's existence before the
time of Justinian. Moreover,
those adventurous Monks who stole the silk cocoons,
and conveyed them to the
Roman Emperor in bamboo
walking sticks, were surprised
beyond measure to see this
instrument in common use among

among a people then unknown to the world. Now, if we substitute a series of knotted threads for the delicate wires and polished wooden or ivory bulbs of the Abacus, we have a near approximation to the arithmetical contrivance of the ancient Peruvians. The principle is exactly the same.

Every one who has travelled in South America, is acquainted with the Quienchu method of spining cotton and hemp. It may be witnessed almost any where in the Andes. A small tapering spindle, with a large rim or stay — which is likewise the balance wheel — is the only machinery used. The motive power is the thumb and forefinger of the right

hand

hand, the other hand being the distaff. The Indian wo=
=man of the plateaus will thus spin and reel her house=
=hold fabrics as she trips along, barefoot and merrily, to some neighbouring parish or market town. I was quite astonished when I first witnessed precisely the same thing in one of the interior districts of China. There was not the slightest difference. The identity was perfect, both as to the contrivance itself and the dextrous mode of operating it. That the aborigines of the Andes did not get this from their Spanish conquerors, is well known. Nor could they have obtained it from the Chinese. And it is less probable still that the Chinese should have

/ obtained

obtained it from them.

It is generally admitted, I believe, by those who have paid much attention to the subject that the manufacture and use of paper, as also the printer's art, was invented by our ancestors of Northern Europe several centuries after it had been in common use in China. And yet, there has never been a suspicion. at least so far as I know - that Faust and Guttenberg received any hints from China. They were probably not aware that such a people existed.

Our European ancestors got the mariner's compass from the Arabs, who claim its invention. But the magnetic needle, or something corresponding to it, had been in use among

the

the Chinese centuries before
the Arab and the Celestial
were aware of each other's existence.

In the upper valley of the
Yantsze, in a locality unfrequented
by foreigners, I once saw a rustic
making a tub. The process
was identical with that witnessed
many times in the mountain
districts of Eastern Tennessee;
and the mechanical appliances
and implements, however dis-
similiar in appearance, were
exactly the same as to principle.
The only real difference was,
that the Tennesseean used
his native cedar and white
oak, whereas the Chinaman
made every thing – staves,
head piece, hoops and all –
of his native bamboo.

It was near the same

place

place that I saw some Chinese
peasants making rope by a
process, and with appliances,
familiar to every one who has
ever visited the mountain dis-
-tricts of Viginia and Tennessee.
There was the same system of
rudely constructed cranks, with
spindle points passing through
a perforated board; thus secur-
-ing uniformity of revolution,
whereby the strands were twisted,
preparatory to plaiting. At
the opposite end, was the single
crank or windlass, to the spin-
-dle of which the diverging
strands were fastened. It was,
in like manner, secured to an
upright post set in a heavy
slab or log; one end resting
upon ground pullies, the other
dragging heavily on the ground

so

so as to keep the strands well distended. Then, there was the same three pronged stick, used by the plaiter for adjusting the plait at the proper angle; and when the rope was finished, it was, in like manner, drawn rapidly and tightly across a convenient post or sapling to prevent it from curling into knots or "kinks". The same process and the same appliances, might have been witnessed among the same early Tobacco planters of Virginia, in Queen Elizabeth's time.

The mode of threshing and winnowing grain in the agricultural districts of China, is precisely that still in use in some of the remote mountain

countries

countries of Western North Caro-
-linia. The flail is nearly iden-
-tical. The process of separating
the grain from the chaff is
precisely the same. There is the
same circular seive, suspended
from the tops of three wooden
sticks securely braced against
each other so as to form a kind
of tripod. The seive is oscillated by
two small boys, by means of ropes
fastened to the opposite sides. The
wind blasts are made by swing-
-ing a sheet of cloth in a semi-
circle, two stalwart men holding
opposite upper corners and sides.

These are only a few of the
many coincidences that have
fallen under my personal obser-
-vation. Doubtless they seem
very trivial; and if this despatch
should receive more than a hasty

glance

glance, and the usual acknow=
=ledgment, unaccompanied by
an intimation that its place in
the archives of the Department
might be occupied by papers of
more practical interest, I shall
be somewhat disappointed.

Nevertheless, to my mind,
they are not without significance.
On the contrary, they are, as I
conceive, very little less sugges=
=tive than those belonging to
a prehistoric age. And we
know that such identities, in
the external forms of art, when
discovered by some antiquary,
amid the ruins of extinct
civilisations, never fail to ex=
=cite discussion. One class
of enquirers, reasoning in=
=ductively, have no difficulty
in reaching the conclusion

/ that

that all such identities in art
has a common origin in Asia
Minor. Another class, reason-
-ing inductively, as easily +
reach just the opposite conclusion
namely that Man is indigenous
to the soil he inhabits. But
we know that nothing has +
been proven on either side, +
beyond the fact (admitted in the
premises of both,) that different
races and peoples, however +
diverse as to territory and +
civilization, possess much in
common. Nor does an intelli-
-gent belief in the unity of
the human race, necessarily
presuppose the acceptance
of either theory here alluded
to. For the advocates of both +
may unite in the conclusion
that there exists a common

x Source

source of inspiration, peculiar
to no one race or locality, and
which operates by fixed and
uniform laws, throughout the
entire realm of Mind, whether
in China or North America,
whether in Palestine or Peru;
and whether in year 1881, or
thousands of years before.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

William L. Scruggs.

Ackd June 23/81 Approve

Ackd June 23/81 F.W. Rod...

No 29. United States Consulate,
Canton, May 11. 1881.

Mr Scruggs, Consul,
To the State department.

Subject.
American interests at Hoihow.

Abstract of Contents.

Our shipping interests &c at the new port of Hoihow — The resident British Consul authorised temporarily (subject to approval) to Report American vessels to the Customs authorities etc etc.

No. 29. United States Consulate.
Canton, May 11th 1881.

To Charles Payson, Esquire,
Third Asst. Secretary of State
Washington:

Sir,

The port of Hoihow, situated about two hundred miles from Canton, and within this Consular District, was opened to foreign trade in 1876.

During the year last past, there were, as I am informed, some seventy two enterances and clearances, by vessels carrying the American flag, at this new port; and, up to the 3rd inst., there had been twenty four enterances and clearances since the 1st of January last.

As we have no Consular Agent

Agent there, such vessels &
have been in the habit of
applying to the British Con=
=sular Agent (the only Consular
authority there,) for reports
to the Customs, and for other
necessary consular work; &
but up to the present time,
fees have seldom been col=
=lected, and I believe never
reported to this office.

I have therefore (sub=
=ject to the approval of the
Department,) authorised Mr
Octavius Johnson, H. B. M's
Acting Consul, to act in the
capacity of United States &
Consular Agent for the time
being, instructing him to
collect the fees as per schedule
in Article XXII of the Regul=
=ations, and to make regular

& reports

reports &c to this office. —

This seemed to me ad:visable, first because there is no American living at Hoihow to discharge these functions, even if qualified; and second because there should be some provision, for properly entering and clearing our vessels there, according to the Customs Regulations.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
William L. Scruggs.

In cases of emergency as this seems to have been the Consul will have been justified in addressing the Minister directly – So reply. C.P.

No 30 United States Consulate,

Canton, May 12. 1881.

Mr Scruggs, Consul, Mr Reed –

To the State department.

Recd Jun 23/81

Subject.

Official relations between Ministers and Consuls in China.

Abstract of Contents.

Whether Consuls, subordinate to a Consul General, are expected to report directly to the Minister, on matters of which they have original and exclusive jurisdiction, before the case is appealed, or before it becomes a matter for diplomatic discussion: — Affirmed by Mr Angell; denied by Mr Scruggs — Inclosing copies of the correspondence etc.

No 30. United States Consulate,
Canton, May 12. 1881.

To Chas Payson, Esquire,
Third Asst Secretary of State,
Washington:

Sir,

Inasmuch as, in my No 27, of the 12th ultimo, I had the honor to submit copies of a correspondence between Minister Angell and myself, touching the official relations between Ministers and Consuls in China, I deem it proper to inclose herewith a copy of the Minister's last communication on the subject, and also a copy of my reply thereto.

1. 1/30
2. 2/30

In doing so, I beg to remark that I have no pride of opinion in this matter, and that my sole object is, to arrive at some authentic interpretation of the

Regulations

Regulations defining the re-
-lations between the Consulates
and the Legation in China. +
And I am glad to be able to
add that I doubt not the Min-
-ister is equally sincere and
disinterested.

Therefore, since there seems
to be room for honest difference,
you will, I trust, pardon their
reference to the only authority
competent to decide upon them.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Inclosures.

1. Mr Angell to Mr Scruggs,
April 23. 1887.

2. Mr Scruggs to Mr An-
-gell, May 7. 1881.

(Copy) Inclosure No. 1/30

No. 14. Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 23. 1881.

William L. Scruggs, Esquire,
United States Consul
Canton:

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 5, of the 6th inst., enclosing copy of your No. 26 to the Department, and also of your No. 6, of the 9th inst., in which you reply to my No. 12, of the 19th ultimo.

In explanation of the failure of Mr Consul Lincoln and yourself to write me concerning the wreck of the James Baily, you state, referring to the Consular Regulations, that you were not at liberty to address me officially on this or on any other subject except by representation through the Consul General

General, unless in reply to a communication or enquiry from me.

I can hardly imagine that upon mature reflection you can find in the well known clauses of the Regulations which you have in mind, such a meaning as you are giving to them. Have you thought to how absurd a practical conclusion such an interpretation would carry you? It would come to this, that no matter how pressing a reason you had for communicating important intelligence to the Legation, you could not send it until the Minister had first heard in some roundabout way that you had the information and then had written to you to ask for it. Considering the

distance

distance of Canton from Peking
that would furnish free
despatch of important business.

Fortunately you did not
act on the theory you now
advance when last May
you sent your excellent
despatch on Wharfage Dues
at Chinkiang, and gave the
Legation the first information
it had on the subject.

You can hardly fail to see
that on a matter which very
probably may become a
subject of diplomatic treatment,
it is very desirable that the
Legation know the leading
facts as early as the Imperial
Authorities here know them.
Of course the Consul must
make his representation

through

through the Consul General.

Without pausing to comment on your task in referring to my correspondence with Admiral Clitz, who is under no obligation to report to me, allow me to say that on hearing he had sent the "Alert" to Hoinanam, I did, very properly as I conceive, write to him in my desire to gather all the information I could. It never occurred to me for a moment that Mr Consul Lincoln or yourself would not write to me as soon as you had authentic news from the wreck. I explained your delay by supposing the wrecked officers had not reached Canton. Had I

Consul

2

suspected that any Consul
could possibly hold the
extraordinary theory you
now ~~is~~ advance concerning
the transmission of informa-
tion to the Legation, I should
certainly have hastened to
write to you.

But as you say it will
afford you pleasure to com-
ply as far as possible with
all my wishes when made
known, I will venture to
repeat the request that in
similar cases in the future
the important facts be
promptly made known to
this Legation. Be assured
that I have no other desire
in this matter than to
facilitate the despatch of

/business

business, and I am confident
you have no other desire.
It seems to me too plain to
need argument that in
this case it was the duty
of the Consulate at once, with-
-out waiting for the Minister
to hear by some chance of
the wreck and then to send a
request two thousand miles,
to have apprised the Legation
of the principal facts. Fortu-
-nately, so far as I am aware,
no harm has on this occa-
-sion arisen from what I +
conceive to be a misapprehen-
-sion of your duty, and I
do not desire to dwell
upon it further. But I +
shall trust to the Consulate
to keep this Legation advised

of

of whatever information it
may gain which it may be
important for the legation
to possess.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(sig'd) James B. Angell

A true copy

W.H.S.

(Copy) Inclosure No 2/30

No 10 United States Consulate,
Canton, May 7. 1881.

To James B. Angell, Esquire,
&c &c &c
Pekin:

Sir,

In your No 12, of the 19th March last, you charge my predecessor and me with official negligence, in that we had failed to report to you directly, on the wreck of the James Baily, in anticipation of your wishes.

I ventured to suggest, in reply, (in my No 6, of the 9th April,) that this charge was misdirected, in that prompt and full reports of the case named had been made from this office, through the usual channel, and in strict accordance with the Regulations of the service, to the proper officers

of

of Government.

In your No 14, of the 23rd ultimo, which I had the honor to receive yesterday, you are understood to withdraw the charge of negligence; but you substitute others which are very little less serious. For instance, you charge me with inconsistency, in that, while as Consul at Chinkiang, I operated the so called "Wharfage Dues" scheme, contrary to my interpretation of Article VI of the Regulations. + You maintain, furthermore, that my interpretation is absurd and impracticable, in that it presupposes an impossible knowledge of facts by the Minister before he can open correspondence with the Consul &c.

Now, while I do not presume to question your superior + judgment

judgment in such matters, I must crave your indulgence to suggest, in the most deferential manner possible, that these charges of inconsistency and inefficiency are even less tenable than that of negligence which you abandon.

The "Wharfage Dues" scheme, so called, to which you allude, contemplated radical changes, at least so far as Chinkiang was concerned, in a clause of an important Commercial Treaty. It was therefore, a matter for diplomatic action, and was very properly referred to the Legation, through the proper channel.

But this was not the case with the shipwreck at Hainan; nor could it become so until after the Consul, within whose district the cause of action arose,

had

had failed to adjust it to the satisfaction of all concerned. In all such cases, the laws of the U.S. invest original, and exclusive, jurisdiction in the Consul. Consequently, until his decision is appealed, or until the case expands beyond the scope of judicial enquiry into the regions of diplomacy, his responsibility is not shared by the Minister. He is responsible to the State Department, (and, as I conceive, to the State Department only,) for his action within this clearly defined scope of his duties. Of course the Department expects him to comply, as far as possible, with all reasonable wishes of the Minister when made known; but he can hardly be expected to anticipate them.

[This

This however, leads me to con-
-sider your second point, namely,
that my interpretation of the Reg-
-ulations places it beyond the
power of the Minister to make
known his wishes. The premises
will not admit of any such con-
-clusion; unless, indeed, we as-
-sume (what we have no right to
do) a dereliction of duty at the
Consulate General.

Paragraph 41, of the Regulations,
provides that "Consuls General
"will exercise (to the extent named)
"the supervisory powers over the
"Consuls and Consulates within
"their respective jurisdictions, &
"which, in other cases, are vested
"in the Diplomatic Representatives."
The very next Paragraph says &
Consuls "will not correspond &
"officially with the Diplomatic

/Representatives

"Representatives (in countries where there are Consulates General)
"unless in reply to communica-
"tions or enquiries from them, but
"will make their representations
"through the Consulate General".
And then, as if anticipating the very point you raise, the succeed-
-ing Paragraph (43) provides that,
"These Consuls General will, in
"their turn, maintain the rela-
"tions to the respective Ministers"
"that ordinary Consuls do to the
"Diplomatic Representatives" +
where there are no Consulates General.

Now, surely no interpretation or construction is needed here.
The meaning is as clear as lan-
-guage can make it. The Consu-
-late General at Shanghai sustains to your Legation precisely that +

relation

relation which this office would were there no Consulate General in China. The Minister exercises a general supervision over the Shanghai office; and, in turn, that office exercises a general supervision over this. It follows, as a natural sequence, that the provisions in Paragraph 46, of the Regulations, do not apply to the Canton office in the sense sometimes understood at Pekin. The Shanghai office, as the repository of intelligence from the subordinate Consulates, is expected to report directly to the Legation; but the subordinate Consuls, whilst expected to keep the Shanghai office advised of all that may be going on within their respective districts, are neither required nor expected to address the Minister officially, except in reply to his communications and enquiries.

/ If

If this be not the correct interpretation, then, with the best intentions possible, and without complaint from the Department, I have been systematically violating the Regulations during a career extending through a period of many years, and in other countries, and in other positions, than that in which I am now entrusted. Therefore, whatever may be thought of its merits, I submit that my action has not been inconsistent.

I trust it may be superfluous to add that I have no desire in this matter but to follow the instructions of the Department, to which I am responsible; that it may be equally so to re-assure you of my desire to facilitate the transaction of business; and that if I fail to see either the justice or the propriety

[of]

of your censure; it arises from
no want of appreciation, either
of your high official position
or of the skill and ability with
which you have discharged
its duties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sigd) William L. Scruggs.

A true copy

W.L.S.

Answd. July 25th '81

D H Clair

No 31. United States Consulate,
Canton, May 24. 1881.

Mr Scruggs. Consul.
To the State Department:

Subject
Settlement of the case of the
James Baily.

Abstract of Contents

The case of the James Baily
finally settled, subject to
the approval of the Department.
— An indemnity of $2.000
paid and receipted for —
The nationality of the present
owners of the wreck, and their
relations toward the local
authorities etc etc

No. 31. United States Consulate,
Canton, May 24. 1881.

To Chas Payson, Esquire,
Third Assist. Secretary of State,
Washington:

Sir,

In my No. 26, of the 3rd ultimo, I expressed the hope that, after the usual delays, the matter of the James Baily would be settled, by the local authorities of Hainan, on the basis of a money compensation for such articles stolen from the wreck as could not be replaced.

I am now glad to be able to report that this hope has been realised; and that I have receipted for the sum of Two Thousand (Mexican silver) Dollars, in satisfaction of all claims, subject of course to approval

by

by the Department.

Whilst this sum is (as usual in such cases,) a great deal less than the aggregate of the claims presented by the complainants, it is, in my judgment, an equitable equivalent for all actual losses sustained by reason of the robbery. The ship was in ballast, with no cargo whatever. She was provisioned only for her officers and crew (some 21 persons) for her voyage homeward. A large portion of these provisions had, it seems, been damaged or destroyed in the typhoon. And much of the rigging and portable property of the vessel, had been either greatly damaged or wholly destroyed by the same cause. So that, when the mariners

/abandoned

abandoned the wreck, they were able to carry with them the more valuable remnants of their personal property. As an evidence of this, they hired a number of coolies, in the immediate neighborhood, to assist them; and, among the articles of their luggage, were the compass and two sextants left by them at a wayside village, and which were afterwards sent to this Consulate by the local authorities.

In the settlement of this case therefore, I have endeavored to be just and reasonable toward the accused, as well as mindful of the interests, and jealous of the rights of the complainants; and the result of the investigation has been a conviction that the

Lamont

amount of indemnity paid, is perhaps as great as could be reasonably demanded or conscientiously accepted. At any rate, it is more than I at one time hoped to obtain; because the time for a successful demand had passed (with the visit of the Alert,) some weeks before I took charge of this office.

As the claimants are now in the United States, I shall, as soon as Exchange can be had on favorable terms, transmit the amount to the Department, together with copies of any papers connected with the case not already in your possession.

In this connection, it is proper to add that Mr J. H. Smith, who represents the purchasers of the wreck, has failed to establish

his

his claim to American citizenship. He is by birth a German subject, and is a partner, I believe, in the German house of Blackhead & Co. of Hongkong.

The papers already in your possession, show that this firm purchased the wreck, caveat emptor, for the sum of two hundred dollars ($200;) and there is really no evidence that anything was stolen from it after the date of this purchase. On the contrary, it appears that the native authorities of Hainan placed a military guard over the wreck some three days after its abandonment by the Master and crew; and, notwithstanding their repeated and urgent request that the owners take charge of their

property

property, the authorities are, it seems, still charged with its care and protection.

Trusting that my action, in the management and settlement of this case, may meet with approval by the Department,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Inclosure: 7/31

1. Copy of the receipt given by Mr Scruggs, to Mr Lum Tin Foo, for $2000, May 21. 1881.

Inclosure No. 4/31

(Copy)

United States Consulate
Canton, May 21. 1881.

Whereas, on the 17th October last, the American barque James Baily, Capt. Mann, was wrecked in a typhoon off the coast of Hainan;

And whereas, in consequence of complaints of robbery and hostility by the natives of that Island, filed in this office by Capt. Mann, the Undersigned Consul of the United States made a demand upon the local authorities for indemnity for such articles stolen as could not be recovered;

Now therefore this is to certify that Lun Tin Foo, has this day paid to the Undersigned,

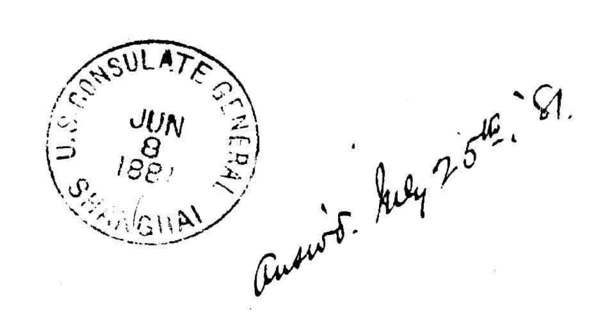
(the

the sum of Two Thousand
(Mexican silver) dollars,
the amount of indemnity
agreed upon; and that, in
consequence, the case has
been satisfactorily and
amicably settled, and
the same is to be reported,
together with the money
paid, to the Department of
State of the United States
for ratification.

In consequence whereof,
and subject to the condition
above referred to, the people
and local authorities of Hainan
are forever freed from further
trouble in consequence of
said complaint.

Given under my hand
and seal of office

William L. Scruggs



No 32.

United States Consulate,
Canton, June 3. 1881.

Mr Scruggs, Consul,
To the State Department:

Subject
Sale of the James Baily.

Abstract of Contents

Messrs Blackhead & Co, the orig-
-inal purchasers, sell the
wreck for $2800, to a German
subject— Possible question
between the Underwriters and
purchasers &c

No 32. United States Consulate
Canton, June 3. 1887.

To Chas Payson, Esquire
Third Asst Secy of State
Washington:

Sir,

I learn that Messrs Blackhead & Co., who purchased the wreck of the James Baily in November last for Two hundred dollars, have (without removing her,) sold her to one Mr Bunjé, a German subject, for Two Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars ($2800)

The vessel was probably insured by some New York or Hartford Company; and doubts may arise touching the precise character of the original sale, resulting in an appeal to the Department

by

by the underwriters, as against
the purchasers.

I am sir,

your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

See Instruction of Oct 31 '81

No 33.

United States Consulate,
Canton, June 3. 1881.

Mr Scruggs, Consul,
To the State Department.

Subject
American interests at Pakhoi.

Abstract of Contents.
The port of Pakhoi, opened 1876, within the Consular District of Canton — American vessels there heretofore applying to the resident British Consul for services — In the absence of other available persons, qualified to render such service, the British Consul authorised thereto, subject to the approval of the Department etc etc

No 33 United States Consulate,
Canton, June 3. 1881.

To Chas Payson, Esquire,
Third Asst. Secretary of State,
Washington:

Sir,

Among the new ports opened to commerce by the Chefoo Agreement of 1876, is that of Pakhoi, on the south-west coast of China, and within the limits of the Consular District of Canton.

Quite recently, a considerable trade has sprung up there; and, during the past eight or ten months, a number of vessels carrying the United States flag, have made regular enterances and clearances. I am informed also that there have been consider-erable quantities of native produce shipped thence, via

/ Hongkong

Hongkong, to the United States ports; though I have been unable to learn definitely where, or in what manner Invoices have been verified and authenticated.

We have no Consular or Commercial Agent there, and as no American mercantile house has yet been established there, United States vessels have, it seems, been in the habit of applying to the British Consul for the usual services; and, up to within the past few weeks, these have been rendered without, however, the collection of the usual fees.

At present, there appears to be no available American citizen willing to accept the appointment, should the Department decide to establish a Commercial Agency

Agency there. Consequently, as a temporary expedient, and subject of course to the approval of the Department, I have authorised Colin M. Ford, Esquire, the resident British Consul, to act in the capacity of Consular Agent; limiting his functions to the entrance and clearance of American vessels, and to the certification of Invoices.

To enable him to do this intelligently and properly, I have sent him a supply of blank forms, together with the schedule of fees prescribed in the Regulations, and enjoined upon him the duty of reporting regularly to this office.

For his compensation, he has agreed to accept one half the fees collected and reported

by

by him.

Awaiting the pleasure of the Department,

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Ack. receipt — State that No. 14 of Mr. Payson to Mr. Scruggs gave the understanding of the Department upon questions of such character as the report of wrecks vessels to the minister and that from persons of the Consular service relations it is not ... that any ... of a ... character can arise as to the relations of a ...

No 34. United States Consulate,

Canton, June 8. 1881.

Mr Scruggs, Consul, Dr H Clair

To the State Department.

Answ'd. July 25th/81.

Subject

Relations between Diplomatic and Consular representatives &c.

Abstract of Contents.

Inclosing copies of the closing correspondence between Mr Angell and Mr Scruggs, on the subject referred to.

No 34. United States Consulate,
Canton, June 8. 1881.

To Chas Payson, Esquire,
Third Assist. Secretary of State,
Washington:

Sir,

I crave your indulgence to submit, herewith enclosed, copies of the closing correspondance between Minister Angell and myself on the subject of the Official Relations between Diplomatic and Consular representatives in China, as prescribed in Article VI of the Regulations.

1/34
2/34

This, together with my Nos 27 and 30, of the 12th April and May respectively, places the Department in possession of all the facts connected with the correspondance referred to, from its inception to its close;

La

a correspondence which, I have reason to believe, was opened with none but praiseworthy motives, and which, so far as I am aware, has been concluded without any diminution of mutual respect.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William Scruggs.

Inclosures: Copies of

1. Minister Angell to Mr. Scruggs, May 25. 1881.

2. Mr. Scruggs to Minister Angell, June 8. 1881.

(Copy)

No 10 Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 25. 1881.

William L. Scruggs, Esquire,
United States Consul
Canton:

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No 10, As discussion does not seem to bring us any nearer to each other, in our views of the question under consideration, I think that no good purpose is to be subserved by continuing the correspondence upon the subject at present. I trust I may soon hear that your expectation of an adjustment of the claim of the officers & and crew of the "James Baily" has been realised.

I am, sir, etc

(sig'd) James B. Angell

(Copy)

No 13. United States Consulate,
Canton, June 8. 1881.

To James B. Angell, Esquire,
&c &c &c
Pekin:

Sir,

As your despatches of the 2nd February and the 25th May last bear the same number, I have ventured to change the number of the last named from 10 to 21, the serial number next succeeding that of your despatch of the 14th ultimo.

I am glad to be able to concur with you in the opinion that "no good purpose is to be subserved by continuing" the discussion to which you refer; and I am persuaded you will do me the justice to remember that

LS

I did not begin it.

You will have learned ere this, from my No. 11, of the 23rd ult., that the expectations of an adjustment of the claim of the officers and crew of the James Baily, have been realised

I am, Sir, etc etc

William L. Scruggs.

Ack. This receipt has also been ... of ...

No 35. United States Consulate,
Canton, June 11. 1887.

Mr Scruggs, Consul,
To the State Department.

Subject
Consular Certificates to Invoices.

Abstract of Contents.
The illegal practice of certifying Canton Invoices at Hongkong, to be broken up — Inclosing copies of correspondance between Consuls Scruggs and Mosby touching this illegal practice, and the shipment of infected cargo in consequence etc.

No. 35. United States Consulate,
Canton, June 11. 1881.

To Chas Payson, Esquire
Third Assist. Secy of State,
Washington:

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your instructions, No 13 and 14, dated the 31st March and 16th April last, respectively. They relate to the certification of Canton invoices at Hongkong, and to the shipment, hence to the United States, of infected cargo in consequence.

In reply to the first named, I may mention that, whilst I have no official information from him to that effect, I learn that Consul Mosby has issued a Circular, to shippers and ship Agents at his port, announcing

that

that on and after the 1st proximo, he will refuse to authenticate Invoices of cargo produced, manufactured or partially prepared at Canton for shipment to the United States; and that all such Invoices must be certified to by the United States Consul at Canton. I have this information from Merchants here, who have it from their Agents at Hongkong.

1/35 In this connection, I beg to submit herewith a copy of my despatch to Mr Mosby, dated the 15th April last, on the subject under consideration; to which however, I am sorry to say, no reply has been received, other than a bare acknowledgment of its receipt.

Touching the shipment of

Confected

infected cargo, I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of Consul Mosby's despatch to me, dated the 2nd inst., and copies of my replies thereto; to which I venture to call your attention.

2/35

3/35

4/35

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Inclosures: (Copies)

1. Mr Scruggs to Mr Mosby, April 15. 1881.
2. Mr Mosby to Mr Scruggs, June 2. 1881.
3. Mr Scruggs ("Informal") to Mr Mosby June 4. 1881.
4. Mr Scruggs despatch No. 4, to Mr Mosby, June 10. 1881. inclosing Medical Report by Dr Fleming

Fleming Carrow, M.D., to the Municipal Council of Shameen, Feb. 18. 1881.

Inclosure No 4/35

(Copy)

No 3. United States Consulate,

Canton, April 15. 1881.

To Jno. S. Mosby, Esquire,

Consul of the U.S.

Hongkong:

Sir,

It seems to be still the practice for shippers of articles produced, manufactured or finally prepared here for exportation to the United States, to forward their merchandise by river and coasting steamers to some Agent or branch house at Hongkong, and there procure Consular certificates to their Invoices.

As the articles referred to are believed to undergo no change at Hongkong, but are shipped thence to the United States in exactly the same condition as

Laken

when they leave this port, the practice is, it seems to me, of very doubtful legality.

Possibly frauds are not intended by the shippers in most of such cases; but it certainly places it beyond the power of the Consul here, or at your port, to readily detect fraudulent Invoices if made. It therefore defeats the object contemplated by Paragraph 468 of the Consular Regulations, as modified and explained by the Department, in Circular No 13, of June 10th 1879.

I beg to suggest, in this connection, that it is not improbable an examination may disclose the fact that goods have sometimes been shipped, here to United States ports under

[Invoices

Invoices certified to at your port, greatly below their original cost and the market price pre-vailing here, in evasion of the revenue laws of the United States.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Inclosure N° 2/35

(Copy)

N° 121.

United States Consulate,
Canton, June 2. 1881.

Wm. L. Scruggs, Esq,
U.S. Consul
Canton, China:

Sir,

I have received from the department a copy of your des-patch N° 19, of Feb. 23rd last, in which you charge that I have authenticated invoices of old rags, shipped by Vogel & Co. to the United States and that "medical testimony points to the fact of such cargo cargo having caused a late case of complicated fevers which terminated fatally"

The object of your despatch being to impute to me a neglect of official duty in

allowing

allowing infected cargo to be
shipped to the United States,
I have the right now to ask of
you on what authority you
have made this statement? #
when the medical testimony
to which you refer was ob-
-tained? at what time and on
what vessel was this infected
cargo shipped? and to what
port of destination?

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant
(Sig'd) Jno. S. Mosby
U.S. Consul

(Copy) Inclosure No 3/351

"Informal.

"United States Consulate,
"Canton, June 4. 1881.

"Dear Sir,

"I have your despatch of the "2nd inst., and am fully prepared to "answer all your inquiries therein.

"But, before doing so, I desire to "afford you an opportunity to elim-"-inate from an official paper, ex-"-pressions of personal imputation "which, I am persuaded, must "have been the result of some strange "misapprehension, and which, upon "maturer reflection, you may wish "to withdraw.

"With this object in view, I delay my "answer, and hold your despatch "subject to your instructions."

"I am, Sir,
&c &c &c
"William L. Scruggs

"To
"Jno. S. Mosby, Esq
&c &c
Hongkong.

(Copy) Inclosure 4/35

No. 4. United States Consulate,
Canton, June 10th, 1881.

To Jno. S. Mosby, Esquire,
U. S. Consul
Hongkong.

Sir,

I had the honor to receive, on the 3rd inst., your despatch dated the day previous. You complain therein that, in my No. 19 to the State Department, I charge you with having authenticated Invoices of infected cargo. You assert, furthermore, that "the object" of my despatch was to impute to you "a neglect of official duty". And, upon these assumptions, you ask upon what authority I based my report to the Department, in the despatch to which you refer.

As

As your complaints, as respects the facts reported and my motives in reporting them, are quite unfounded, I conceived you were under some strange & misapprehension; and, accordingly, I wrote you, on the 4th inst., offering you opportunity to eliminate from your official despatch certain expressions which I was persuaded you would, upon & maturer reflection, desire to & withdraw.

However, after a week's delay, I am without your & response; and, assuming that you intend to make none, I shall now answer your enquiries courteously, passing over your personal imputations as irrelevant.

In my No. 19 to the Department

I

I stated simply that a certain firm here had been in the habit of shipping old rags to the United States; and that medical testimony pointed to the fact that such cargos had caused a late case of compli=
=cated fever, terminating fatally.

My authority for this statement was the Report of the Medical officer of the Municipal Council, made to that body on the 18th of February last, an extract from which I enclose herewith. The name of the deceased is Bryner, an employé of Messrs Vogel & Co.

1/4

You will observe that Dr. Carrow attributes Bryner's disease and death to contact with old rags, collected for shipment

) to

to the United States by this firm.
I "consider", says the Doctor, "that
"these bales of rags, coming as
"they do from beggars and from
"all classes and conditions of the
"filthiest of people, are hot beds
"of disease, containing germs
"of the most deadly and revolting
"complaints". And these rags,
the Doctor continues, "are shipped
"to the United States to be made
into paper".

A copy of this Medical
Report, was transmitted, by the
British Consul here, to the
Governor of Hongkong. In his
accompanying despatch (a copy
of which is now before me,)
the Consul says, "the rags in
"question pass through Hongkong
"on their way to England and

) the

"the United States, where they are
"sold to be made into paper", and
he adds that, "in their unpuri-
-fied state, they constitute a
"source of danger to every per-
-son in the ships in which they
"are carried to their destination,
"and indeed to every one coming
"into contact with them".

If any confirmations of the
preceeding statements were neces-
-ary, I could refer you to those
by the heads of several Foreign
hongs here, to the members of
the Municipal Council, and
to statements made to me by
an educated Chinaman, whose
house is well known abroad.
The Chinaman to whom I
refer says, "the rags in question
"are made up largely from the

) clothing

clothing of beggars and lepers, who die in the allies and by-ways of the native city"; and he adds, with commendable frankness, that his own house once engaged in this traffic, and "had to abandon it because "it led to disease and death among "the employees and servants".

So much for the dangerous nature of this traffic, as conducted between this county and the United States; a traffic rendered possible by the practice of authenticating Consular Invoices at a British port of transhipment, thus placing the export trade of Canton wholly beyond the supervision of the Consul here.

In my despatch to the State Department, of which you

you complain, I mention that
the firm alluded to, as engaging
in this dangerous traffic, have
a branch house at Hongkong,
and that its Consular Invoices
were supposed to be certified
to at that port; and I closed
by calling the attention of the
Department to my former despatch
(whereof you have a copy) touching
the irregular and illegal charac=
=ter of such Invoices. My object
in this was, not to arraign you
for criminal neglect of duty,
but to break up an illegal
practice which had been —
sanctioned by usage. The —
shippers of the particular cargo
in question had been, and are,
in the habit of sending all —
their Invoices to Hongkong for
certification.

certification; and your predecessors and yourself had been, and are, in the habit of certifying to all Invoices thus produced. The inference then that you (unwittingly) certified to this rag cargo, produced to you under the general description of "Merchandise", was a legitimate sequence. It may imply an erroneous conception of duty on your part; but it does not necessarily imply an imputation of moral turpitude, or even a wilful neglect of duty, and no such imputation was intended.

It is hardly within the range of reasonable probability, that shippers, engaged in this dangerous traffic, would criminate themselves by giving me the name

of

of the vessel, carrying their rag
cargo, or of the port of its des=
=tination; so that, without your
co-operation, whatever facts com=
=ing into my possession, concess=
=ing the exact date of shipment,
and the port of destination, must
reach me in some roundabout
way.

However, as a clue to intelli=
=gent enquiry, I may mention
that the "Papa", a sailing vessel
clearing from your port to New
York, on or about the 5th of March
last, contained 137 packages of
"Merchandise" shipped by the firm
alluded to; and circumstances
point to the fact that this "Mer=
=chandise", or at least a large
portion of it, was the identical
rags mentioned in Dr. Carrow's Report

It

It is well known now that the "Centennial", the "Twilight" and the "Mentz", which cleared from your port previously, carried cargos of rags shipped by the firm indicated. It is known also that the "Litchfield" and the "Godwin", sailing on the 29th January and the 26th April last respectively, carried, the one 1041 and the other 608, packages of "Merchandise" shipped by the same firm.

I may be permitted to add, in this connection, that the questionable practice of authenticating Invoices of Canton cargo (shipped hence to the United States) at a British port en route, was brought to your notice from this office

several

several months ago.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Inclosure.

1. Certified Extract from the Report of Dr Fleming Carrow M.D. to the Mu=nicipal Council of Shameen, February 18th, 1881.

Inclose with des. a Consul Mosby
Extract.)

(Copy)

"Canton, China:
"February 18th 1881.

"As to Shameen, I consider
"the sanitary conditions under
"which we live excellent. We
"have sewers and many other
"ways of getting rid of effete and
"disease laden matter. A
"case of sickness, ending fatal-
"-ly in a few days, has just
"occurred. It was a complica-
"-tion, so far as I could tell, of
"Typhus and Smallpox, and that
"too in a most virulent form.
"I was puzzled for a time to
"find the cause of this disease,
"until in fact I ascertained
"that the mercantile house for
"which the patient was a
"silk inspector dealt largely
"in Chinese rags which are
[shipped

"shipped to the United States, to
"be made into paper. The room
"in which the patient inspected
"silk is over the Godown which
"contained the rags, and he had
"to pass through this Godown to
"reach his silk room. His bed-
"-room windows open directly
"on this Godown.

"Now, I consider that these
"bales of rags, coming as they
"do from beggars and all classes
"and conditions of the filthiest of
"people, are regular hot beds
"of disease, and contain germs
"of the most deadly and revolting
"complaints. These articles of
"merchandise should by no
"means be allowed to come on the
"Foreign Settlement, but should
"be inspected in the native city,

(and

"and shipped direct from the
"Chinese Godowns. All ships
"carrying such cargo, should
"undergo the most rigorous
"rules of ventilation, disinfection,
"and subjected to the most ×
"searching inspection". × ×

× × × ×

Canton June 10. 81

I hereby certify that I have
carefully read the forgoing
extract from my Report made
to the Municipal Council Shanu
in Feby last and find it
correct in every particular

P. Carrow MD.

Acky receipt already matter disposed of W.B.

No 36.

United States Consulate,
Canton, June 22. 1881.

Mr Scruggs, Consul,
To the State Department,

Subject

acknd aug 4-'81.

Consular services at Pakhoi.

Abstract of Contents

Russell & Co's appeal from the Consul's decision as to fees at Pakhoi — Some additional facts connected therewith — Reasons why the Consul of a friendly power, was requested to enter and clear American vessels at Pakhoi — This action a mere temporary expedient, and so understood — It was duly submitted to the Consul General at the time &c &c &c

No 36 United States Consulate,
Canton, June 20. 1881.

To Chas Payson, Esquire,
Third Ass't Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Mr Consul General Denny informs me that Messrs Russell & Co of Hongkong have appealed from my decision in the matter of Consular Fees due from the "Ping-On" at Pakhoi, a port within the jurisdiction of this Consulate.

I am very glad they have done so. It is a privilege of which they were duly advised by me several weeks ago. I also, at the same time, proffered to forward any representation they might desire to make, assuring them that, pending such final decision, they would have the benefit of any

[doubt

doubts touching the liability of
their vessel for the usual fees.
I informed them furthermore,
that the fees already collected
would be held subject to the
final decision of the Department.

The Custom House authorities
at Pakhoi (as at other Chinese
ports) require a Consular Certifi-
-cate of the deposit of a ship's papers,
before permitting her to discharge
cargo. For this Certificate, a fee of
$2 was collected from the Master of
the "Ping On", as prescribed in
Schedule 32, Paragraph 333, of the
Consular Regulations of 1874; and,
under provisions of Schedule 95, of
the same Paragraph, a tonnage
fee of $4.77 was collected, the ship's
register being 477 tons. This total
of $6.77 (or its equivalent in Mexican
dollars) was all the fees collected.

[no

no fee being demanded or paid under schedule 104, of the Paragraph already cited.

Under instructions contained in the Consular Regulations, as elucidated by Circulars from the State and Treasury Departments, I consider myself responsible for the proper entrance and clearance of American vessels at ports within my Consular district. But, as I could not be personally present here and at Pakhoi at the same time, Mr Ford, H.B.M's Consul there, very kindly consented to render any services required by American vessels there, until the Department could appoint some Consular Agent or make some other satisfactory provision for the service at that port.

Of course this was not an appointment

appointment of a Consular Agent. It was not even a nomination of a candidate for that position. It was merely a temporary expedient to meet fortuitous circumstances, made subject to approval by the Consul General, and to ratification by the Department; so reported at the time, and so understood by Mr Ford and by ship agents at Pakhoi.

Pertinent to this matter, I submit, herewith inclosed a copy of my note of the 16th to Mr Consul Mosby (to which no reply has been received) and also a copy of his Receipt therein referred to.

1/36

2/36

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Inclosures

Inclosures.

1. Copy of Mr Scruggs' note to Mr Mosby dated June 16. 1881.

2. Copy (of the Copy) of Mr Mosby's Receipt for fees collected from the "Peng-Cho".

Inclosure No. 1/36

(Copy)

No. 6 United States Consulate,
Canton, June 16. 1881.

To Jno. S. Mosby, Esquire,
U.S. Consul,
Hongkong:

Sir,

I beg to call your attention to the fact that the Agents of the "Ping On" seem to be under the impression that you, as Consul at Hongkong, have receipted that vessel for fees incidental to her entrance and clearance at Pakhoi, a Chinese port within the jurisdiction of this Consulate.

Of course your Receipt to them, dated the 25th ultimo, (a copy of which they produce in support of this assumption,) will not justify such a conclusion. For, the presumption is that, you had in mind

mind your own port and its de-
-pendencies, and not those in
China, within the jurisdiction
of the Canton Consulate, over
which you have no control
or supervision whatever.

Nevertheless, as an act of cour-
-tesy, I deem it proper that I
should inform you of the use
that is attempted to be made
of your Receipt in question.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Inclosure No. 2/36

(Copy)

U.S. Consulate,

Hongkong, May 28. 1881.

The S. S. "Ping-On" paid Tonnage Dues at this Consulate for the first four trips this year. This exempts her from further payments of Tonnage dues during this year. I will add that under the Consular Regulations there is no fee for clearing a ship, as tonnage dues pay for both entering and clearing.

(Sig'd) Jno. S. Mosby

U.S. Consul.

B/E. $1779.10

No 37 United States Consulate,
Canton, June 18. 1881.

Mr Scruggs, Consul,
To the State Department.

Subject
Transmitting to the Department, the indemnity paid in the case of the American ship James Baily.

Abstract of Contents
Inclosing Bill of Exchange, with Exchange voucher, for the $2000 in Mexican dollars — The claim of the purchaser of the wreck not entertained by the Consul — Inclosing all the papers in the case etc

Ackd & draft deposited with Bureau drafts. Aug 16th 81.
letter to Collect Custom, Portland, Me. Sept 30th 81.

Receipt of Amt. from managing owners of the "James Baily" sent to Consul Nov. 18 '81. etc.

See letters of Jan 10 & 30/85 to L. Langley at this office & Feby 27/85 to his atty's Borland & Wilcox, Norfolk Va

No. 37 United States Consulate,
Canton, June 18th 1881.

To Chas Payson, Esquire,
Third Asist. Secretary of State,
Washington:

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit, herewith inclosed, a Bill of Exchange for \$1779.10, covering the Indemnity of \$2.000 (in Mexican silver dollars,) paid to me by the local authorities of Hainan, in settlement of the case of the James Baily, as reported in my No. 31, of the 24th Ultimo, to the Department. I likewise inclose the banker's certificate, showing the amount paid, in Mexican dollars, for the Bill referred to.

1/37

2/37

I find, upon examination, that I have already sent you copies of all papers material to this case, except those filed by the claimants

showing

showing the itemised account of their losses; and I now inclose the originals of these. I also submit, as part of the record of the case, an extract from Mr Consul Mosby's letter of the 11th March last, wherein he corroborates the opinion that the purchasers of the wreck had no just grounds for reclamation; a point on which, by the way, I apprehend there can be but one intelligent opinion. I also submit a copy of my letter to the claimants.

3/37

4/37

5/37

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Inclosures.

1. Bill of Exchange to order of the Secretary of State for $1779.10
2. The bankers Certificate thereto
3. Captn. Mann to Consul Linden Nov. 1. 80
4. Consul Mosby to Mr Scruggs, Mch 11. 81
5. Mr Scruggs to Captn Mann, June 7. 8

Duplicate

Portland, Maine, November 14th 1881.

Received of James G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States, a draft drawn on the Bank of America, New York, by Messers Riggs & Co, for Seventeen hundred and seventy nine dollars and ten cents ($1,779 10/100) payable to the Secretary of State of the United State or order and Endorsed payable to Messers J.S. Winslow & Co, managing owners of the Ship "James Bailey" or order, in full satisfaction of our claim against the local authorities of Hainan, China, on account of losses sustained at the hands of the natives of that province.

J.S. Winslow & Co
Managing owners of the ship "James Bailey
By H. P. Dewey

Portland Maine Nov 14th 1881

Be it Known that on this fourteenth day of Nov. personally appeared before me Henry P Dewey by me Known as one of the firm of J.S. Winslow & Co of Portland and in my presence signed the above receipt. In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal the day and year above written.

William W. Merrill
Notary Public

Office of Riggs & Co.

Washington, D.C. Aug 25 1881

Col. R. C. Morgan
Disbursing agent
Department of State.

Dear Sir:

We have collected for your a/c. draft on the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank'g Corp'n. N.Y. for $779.10 & as requested in your favor. We inst. enclose our draft for a like amount on Bank of America N.Y. to the order of the Secretary of State of the United States

Yours truly
Riggs & Co.

Department of State
Washington D.C. Aug. 4th 1871

$ 1779.10/100

Received from William L. Scruggs Esq. U.S. Consul at Chin Kiang China. First of Exchange, dated 17th June 1871 on Demand of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Hongkong, on their Agency at No 49 William Street New York in favor of the Hon. Secretary of State, of the United States, for the Sum of One Thousand Seven hundred and seventy-nine 10/100 dollars U.S. Currency.

For Col. R. C. Morgan D. C.
Wm. A. Van Duzer Clerk

Original   Inclosure No. 2/37

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Hongkong

17th June 1881

I, the undersigned, Manager of the Bank aforementioned, hereby Certify that I have this day sold to William L. Scruggs, Consul of the United States at Canton, our Sight draft on New York dated this day the 17th June 1881 for the Sum of $1779.10 in U.S. Currency payable to order of the Hon. Secretary of State of the United States, and have received the Sum of $2000 local Currency in full payment therefor including Exchange tariff & Stamps; And I further Certify that the Current rate of Exchange at date of Said Draft (17th June 1881) was 89%.

[illegible] Smith

Chief Manager

MEMO.

For William L. Scruggs Esq

Dft of New York $1779.10

@ 89 o/o = $1999.

Stamps — 1.

$2000.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Hongkong, 17 June 1881.

1/11/80 . 2 Inclosures

Inclosure No 3/37

Hong Kong Nov. 1. 1880

C. F. Lincoln Esq.
U. S. Consul, Canton

Sir

I beg to report the wreck of the Am. ship "James Bailey" of 1531 tons belonging to Portland Maine on the 17th of Oct. In conjunction with my crew consisting of 21 men I made an attempt to save property, but the natives stole & plundered us in every direction, Also so threatning their appearance that we expected a hostile attack. By some little force we got a native to guide us to Hoihow, he was very unwilling to do so for the people made as if to kill him. I beg to enclose copy of my report as it appeared in ~~the public~~ press, as also letters from the British Consul at Kiungchow whose good offices I requested to have the ship protected & the property recovered.

In submitting my case to you I beg to invoke your aid in in procuring compensation &

satisfaction for this piratical conduct of the people of the Hainan Coast and the matter otherwise dealt with as you may deem necessary to the interest of our seamen & shipping

I have the honor
to be your most
Obt. Servt.
Jos. W. Mann

P.S. I also enclose herewith a list of the articles stolen by the natives the value of same attached, showing a total value $502.00 I will also send you as soon as possible a list of the property stolen by the natives belonging to the crew. And have to request you to take such action as you may deem best as will secure the return of this property or payment by the authorities of the district above stated.

J. W. M.

Estimate of Personal Property Stolen By the Inhabitants of Hainan Island From Thomas Gray 1st Officer of American Ship James Bailey Wrecked on East Coast of Said Island 17th/10/80.

Item	$	c
1 Overcoat	25	00
1 Suit Cloths	20	00
2 Business Suits	30	00
1 Quadrant & Epitome	17	00
1 Dozn White Shirts	16	00
1 Dozn Crimean Do	22	00
1/2 Dozn Unders Do	7	50
1/2 Dozen Pairs Drawers	7	50
2 Sleeping Suits	7	00
3 Suits White	15	00
2 Felt Hats	6	00
1 Pair Sea Boots	6	00
2 Do Gaiters	9	00
1 Dozn Pair Socks	8	00
Case Nautical Instruments	10	00
1 Leather Trunk	5	00
Thomas Gray First Mate	211	00

Estimate of Personal Property Stolen by the Inhabitants of Hainan Island from James Doyle, Second officer of the American Ship James Bailey which was wrecked on the East Coast of said Island October 17th 1880

8 Pairs Pants	32 00
6 Wollen Shirts	12 00
6 Under "	9 00
6 Pair Drawers	9 00
5 Col: Shirts	7 50
1 Over Coat	25 00
1 Oil Painting	5 00
Nautical Instruments	30 00
Bed & Bedding	15 00
Trunk Boots & Shoes	20 00
One Guitar	20 00
½ Dozen Shirts White	9 00
	$193 50

James Doyle - 2 mat.

Signed before me Jame Scott
H. M. Act. Consul
Kiungchow 26 Oct. 80

Estimate of Personal Property Stolen by the Inhabitants of Hainan Island from Lemuel Langley third Officer of the American Ship James Bailey which was Wrecked on the East Coast of Said Island October 17th 1880

1 Flannel Suit	7.50
1 Cloth "	25.00
2 Linnen "	12.00
½ Dozen White Shirts	9.00
½ " Crimean "	8.00
½ " Under "	7.50
½ " Pair Drawers	6.00
6 Pair Pants	15 00
Boots & Shoes	10 00
1 Doz Pairs Socks	6 00
Oil Clothing	5 00
2 Pea Jackets	12 00
Bed & Bedding	15 00
Nautical Instruments	25 00
Books & Trunks	12 00
	$175.00

L. Langley
Third Mate

Sworn before me
[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. [illegible]

Ship
Alice Blk

Estimate of Personal Property Stolen by the Inhabitants of Hainan Island from John A Stewart. Steward of the American Ship James Bailey which was wrecked on the East Coast of Said Island October 17th 1880

1½ Doz: White Shirts	27 00
1 Cloth Suit	25 00
1 Music Box	20 00
1 Doz: Crimean Shirts	24 00
½ " Pair Drawers	9 00
1 " Under Shirts	18 00
Boots & Shoes	12.00
1 Doz Pair Socks	6.00
Bed & Bedding	20.00
1 Trunk	10.00
1 Clock	5 00
Hats	5.00
Estimated worth	$181.00

Before me [illegible]

Kiungchow U.S. Act Com

25 Oct. 80

"List of clothes lost onboard the ship "James Bailey"

	$
1 Suit of Clothes	8. 00
1 " Oilskins	3. 00.
1. Sleeping suit	2. 00
1. doz. of shirts	13. 00.
1 Clothes Chest	2. 50.
1. Pair Seaboots	5. 00.
1. " Shoes	1. 50.
2. Sea coats	6. 50.
4. Pair of Stockings	1. 00.
2. " drawers	3. 00.
2. undershirts	4. 00.
4. Pair working pants	4. 50.
½ doz silk hankerchiefs	3. 00
$	57. 00.

Oct. 25th 1880.

William Balfour.

Lists of personal property belonging to crew, or made out by themselves.

81

	$: C
1 Suit Clothes	13 = 00
3 pair pants	10 -- 00
4 pair Drawers	6 .. 00
6 flannel under Shirts	8 -- 00
4 Crimean Shirts	9 -- 00
3 Suits Overalls	6 -- 00
1 Suit Oilskins	3 -- 50
1 pair Sea Boots	4 = 50
1 pair Shoes	2 = 50
6 pair Stockings	4 -- 00
1 Hat & Cap	2 -- 50
Bed Blankets	7 -- 00
1 Camphorwood Chest	3 .. 50
Small Gear	5 -- 00
	84 = 50

Robert Wilson Oct 25
1880

List of clothing lost on board ship Lanncy Baile

4 pair of pants	10	00
3 pair of overalls	4	00
2 blue shirts	6	00
7 crimson shirts	5	00
4 suites of flanell	10	00
1 suite of tweed cloth	15	00
6 pair of stockings	3	00
1 suite of oilskins	3	50
1 pair of sea boots	5	00
1 over coat	10	00
1 bed	2	50
1 blankett	2	00
1 chest	3	00
1 hatt caps	2	00
1 pair of working shoes	2	00
small gear	3	00
	89	00

John [illegible] oct 25th 1880

8

list of clothes lost &c

1 suit of clothes	$10.00
4 shirts	8.00
3 pair of pants	5.50
1 suit of Flannels	7.00
Bed & Blankets	5.00
1 Clothes Chest	2.00
1 suit of oilskins	3.00
Navigation book	4.00
1 Overcoat	3.00
Small articles	3.00
	$50.50

Charles Anderson Late of Ship Jas. Bailey

Oct 25th/1880

List of Clothes lost on Ship Jas Bailey

1 suit of clothes	18.00
1 ~~Do~~ coat	5.00
1 suit of oilskins	3.50
½ dozen shirts	9.00
4 pair of drawers	4.00
3 under flannels	3.00
5 pair of working pants	8.00
2 pair of boots	6.00
½ dozen pair stockings	3.00
1 muffler	1.00
1 Clothes chest	2.50
small articles	5.00
	$69.00

Daniel Kelley Oct 25th 1880

List of clothes lost.

	$ c
7 flannel undershirts	14.00
8 crimean shirts	8.00
4 pair of flannel drawers	8.00
6 pair of pants	15.00
1 suit of oilskins	5.00
8 pair of stockings	4.00
2 Blankets	3.00
1 pair of seaboots	4.00
1 overcoat	8.00
2 vests	3.00
1 camphorwood chest	2.60
	74.60

Elwin Alexander Oct 25th 1880

list of clothes lost on Ship Jas. Bailey

1 suit of oilskins	$ 3.50
1 pair of sea boots	7.00
1 oilskin coat	1.25
2 pair of pants	10.00
2 coats	7.00
3 pair of drawers	4.00
3 under shirts	450
3 Crimen shirts	6.00
Bed & Blankets	5.00
1 pair of shoes	225
1 Clothes chest	3.00
Small gear	7.00
	$ 60.50

John Barry Oct 25th 1880

List of Clothing Lost

1 Suit of Oil Skins	300
4 Pair " Working Pants	400
6 " of Wollen Stockings	150
1 " Gum Boots	400
1 " Sea Boots	500
1 " Shoes	200
1 Suit of Clothes	700
4 Under Shirts	300
6 Over Shirts	600
2 Dun Jumpers	150
2 Pair Dun pants	200
4 " Drawers	300
1 Pea Jacket	300
Small things	000
Bed and Blanket	400
	55.00

George Marshall

List of clothes lost onboard the ship "James Bailey"

	$
1. Suit of clothes	9. 00.
1. " " Oilskins	3. 50.
1. Pair Seaboots	8. 00.
1. " Shoes	2. 50.
3. Serge shirts	4. 00.
3. Pair drawers	2. 50.
3 flannel undershirts	3. 00.
1. Sea Coat	1. 00.
½. doz. Crimean shirts	9. 00
3. Pair working pants	3. 00.
5. " Stockings	4. 00.
Bed & Blankets	5. 00.
1. Clothes chest	2. 50
	$ 57. 00.

Oct: 25th 1880.

W. H. Baker.

List of clothes lost on board Ship Samuel Bailey

	$ c
1 suit of oilskins	3. 50
1 pair Seaboots	7. 00
1 pair shoes	2. 25
10 shirts	12. 00
6 undershirts	6. 00
2 caps	1. 75
4 pair stockings	2. 00
3 pair pants	4. 50
3 pair drawers	2. 50
Bed + Blanket	3. 00
	$ 44.50

Oct 25th 1880

John Campbell

List of clothing lost onboard the ship James Baillie

	$	c
1 suite of tweeds	12	00
6 suites of flanel	17	00
6 pair of pants	8	00
monkey coat	6	00
1 pair of sea boots	5	00
3 suites of dungrees	3	00
6 pair of wollin stockings	3	00
1 hair bead	6	00
1 blankett	2	00
6 crimean shirts	6	00
4 W. shirt	4	00
1 hat	2	50
small gear	4	00
1 suite of oilskins	3	50
	82	00

Thomas Kinnie oct 25th 1850

List of clothing lost onboard the ship James Bailey

	$	c
1 suite of twilled blue cloth	13	50
4 pair of pants	8	00
4 vests	3	00
1 hat 1 cap	2	50
6 W. shirts	6	00
6 crimean shirts	9	00
6 suits of flanell	18	00
5 pair of stockings	2	00
1 suite of oilskins	3	50
1 pair of sea boots	7	00
1 pair of shoes	2	50
1 camphor wood chest	4	00
1 hair bead	6	50
2 blankets	5	00
1 Top coat	4	50
navigation books and others	10	00
1 music box	7	00
small gear	5	00
	127	00

Robert Donnelly oct 25th 1880

List of clothes lost

	$ c
2 pair of tweed pants	8. 00
3 suits of flannel underclothes	9. 00
4 crimean shirts	8. 00
4 pair of woollen socks	2. 00
1 " of seaboots	7. 00
1 suit of oilskins	4. 00
1 pair of gaiters	4. 00
1 overcoat	10. 00
small articles	5. 00
2 suits of dungaree	2. 00
	59. 00

John Gotterson Oct 25th 1880

List of Clothing Lost on Board
the James Bailey

1	Suit of Oil Skins	350
1	Pair of Sea Boots	400
4	" " " Drawer	325
5	" " Stokings	100
4	" " Woking Pants	400
1	Blanket	200
1	Quilt	150
5	Over Shirts	400
1	Dress Coat	400
1	Camphor Chest	250
4	Jumpers	350
4	Pair Working Pants	400
	Small things	500
		41.75

Oct 25th 1880

John Abbot

List of clothes lost onboard the ship James Bailey

	$
1. Suit of clothes	14.00
1. " " Oilskins	3.50
9. Shirts	12.00
5. Pair of pants	7.50
1 hat 1. Cap.	2.00
5. Pair of stockings	2.50
1. " Seaboots	7.00
2. " Shoes	2.00
1. Sea jacket	3.00
1. Campher wood chest	3.00
Bed & Blankets	4.00
Small gear	3.00
	$ 63.50

October 25th. 1880

John Stern

List of Clothes Lost on Board the Furner Bailey

	$	C
1 Suit of Clothes	15	00
4 Creaming Shirts	10	00
1 Over Coat	12	00
6 pair Stockings	4	00
1 pair Sea Boots	5	00
1 Clothes Chest	3	50
2 pairs Shoes	5	00
4 pair pants	9	00
Bed Blankets	5	00
1 Tool Chest and Tools	120	00
	188	50

[illegible]

List of Articles Stolen from Ship "James Bailey" by Natives of Hainan I.

Provisions

8 tierces Beef at $20 each.	$160.00	
8 bbls. " " $13 "	104.00	
12 " Pork " 15 "	180.00	
1 " Molasses.	15.00	
2 " Sugar. $16 each	32.00	
8 " Flour $7 "	56.00	
12 cases canned goods. $3 "	36.00	
[illegible]0 lbs. Butter	30.00	
[illegible]0 " Coffee	40.00	
[illegible]0 " Tea	25.00	
Small Stores	150.00	
		$828.00

Cordage &c.

Two Hawsers 10½ & 8in	$350.00	
[illegible] lines 6 & 5in	$200.00	
[illegible]ven coils rope 2½ to 3½in	150.00	
[illegible] Bolts canvass 84 yds each.	200.00	
[illegible]e Suit Sails	2000.00	
[illegible] Signals	36.00	
Ensigns	40.00	
[illegible]ngee & Jack	40.00	
[illegible]tine Spunyarn &c.	100.00	
Patent Log.	25.00	
		$3141.00
		$3969.00

Amount brought forward		$3969.00
Three Signal lamps.	$ 40.00	
Three lanterns	8.00	
Lamps in Cabins	50.00	
Galley range	200.00	
Outfit for do.	100.00	
Cabin Stove	25.00	
Force Pump & Hose	100.00	
		$523 00
Furniture cabins.		
Three Sofas.	$ 50.00	
Four large chairs	45.00	
Six small "	10.00	
Five Mirrors	15.00	
Centre Table	5.00	
Carpets	30.00	
Library Seamens friend Society	20.00	
Medicine	40.00	
Table forward cabin	25.00	
settees	20.00	
		$260.00
		4752.00

Articles Stolen & destroyed from myself

Charts N & S. Atlantic	$ 6.00
" " " Pacific	10.50
2 " Indian Ocean	8.00
Eastern & Western Route China	30.00
Coast Charts England	15.00
" " America	12.00
Navigators	6.00
Findleys	14.00
China Pilot	10.00
Horsburg	20.00
Law of Storms	4.00
Lights &c	15.00
Sextant	60.00
Barometer	20.00
Marine Glass	22.00
Other Instruments	10.00
	$ 262.00

85 00

161 00

Clothing &c	
Clothing for Sale to crew	$ 150.00
Tobacco " " "	50.00
Overcoats	50.00
Oil & Rubber coats	12.00
Sea Boots	15.00
Suits clothes	60.00
Under clothing	30.00
Suits & other things	50.00
	$ 417.00 $ 679.00

417
679
71
750

167

Amount brought forward	$679.00
Berth fittings & Bedding	$40.00
Warrens Medical Work	7.00
Dictionary	6.00
Toilet Basin	18.00
	$750.00

U S Consulate
Canton

Personally appeared before me C. P. Lincoln U S Consul J. W. Mann, comd. of the American Ship "James Bailey" now wrecked on the Coast of Hainan, who being duly sworn made oath that the foregoing is a correct list of the property stolen by the Natives from said vessel and the values given are just & correct.

Sworn to & subscribed before me this 1st Nov 186[illegible] } Jos. W. Mann

C. P. Lincoln
U S Consul

[illegible] Property [illegible]

(Copy) Inclosure No. 4/37

(Extract)

United States Consulate,

Hongkong, March 11. 1881.

Hon^d Scruggs, Esqre

" " "

Canton

Sir,

Your note of the 10th inst is just received. I agree with you fully about the preposterous character of Smith's claim. I have no idea from what Captn Huntington told me that anything was taken from the James Baily after the sale of the wreck, and of course Smith has no title to any property taken away before the sale. x x x I think you are right ~~right~~ in giving no countenance to any such unjust demand; and I will also

[notify

notify Smith that he must take possession of his purchase, as it is (as you say) an imposition to require the Chinese not only to guard his property but to try to bully them into paying him for what never belonged to him. x x x x x x

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sig'd) Jno. S. Mosby.

Inclosure No. 5/37

(Copy)

United States Consulate,
Canton, June 7th 1881.

Sir,

The local authorities of Hainan have, after positively refusing to acknowledge the validity of your claim, and after many vexatious delays, finally paid me an Indemnity of $2000, local currency, in settlement of the case of the James Baily. I have therefore receipted for this amount, and dismissed the case as finally settled, subject of course to the approval of my Government.

In accordance with precedent in such cases, I shall transmit the entire Indemnity fund, less the cost of Exchange, to the State Department at Washington, together with all the papers connected therewith.

Lymn

You and your officers and crew, are I apprehend, entitled to ~~all~~ the undivided sum named, to be distributed among you accord-ing to your pro rata of losses; and I shall so advise the Department, which however, in all such cases, reserves the right to reverse my decisions. ~~in all such cases~~.

The compass and two sextants, recovered from the natives, are now in this Consulate subject to your orders.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

William L. Scruggs.

To

Captn Jos. H. Mann

(Late Master of the James Baily)

San Francisco,

Cal.

Cons. B. Dr 51 Chi

No 38 United States Consulate,
Canton, June 28th 1881.

Mr Scruggs, Consul,
To the State department.

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ackd oc- Sept 22-81.

Subject

Availing himself of his leave of absence, the Consul turns over the office to the Vice Consul.

Abstract of Contents.

Mr Vice Consul Carrow in charge — Agreement by and between the Consul and Vice Consul respecting drafts for salary — Inclosing Inventory of the property of the Consulate etc etc

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3/5-5-?
/183?
89 2 ?

No. 38 United States Consulate,
Canton, June 28th, 1881.

To Chas Payson, Esquire,
Third Assist. Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Availing myself of the leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to visit the United States, granted by telegraph from the Department, I shall sail hence for San Francisco on or about the 1st proximo.

During my absence, Mr Vice Consul Carrow will be in charge, and will perform the duties of the office. After the close of the present quarter, he will make out and transmit all Returns and Accounts, as provided in the Regulations; and, in addition to any drafts

that

that may be necessary to cover the authorised expenditures of the office, he will be entitled by our agreement to draw the sum of $325 quarterly, of the salary of the Consul, less, of course, the sum of the fees collected and applied by him toward its payment.

The remaining $550, of the aggregate quarterly salary, should, under the terms of this agreement, be held by the Treasury Department subject to my drafts therefor, or, in case of my death, to the draft of my legal representative thereto authorised.

1/38 I beg to inclose herewith a full and complete Inventory of the property of the Consulate (now of permanent record in

[the

the office,) and the Vice Con-
-sul's receipt therefor.

Upon reaching my home
in the United States, I shall,
of course, report my arrival
to the Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William S. Scruggs.

Inclosure.

1. Inventory of the prop-
-erty of the Canton Con-
-sulate, with the Vice
Consul's receipt &

I have read the foregoing dispatch
and find that it sets forth
correctly our agreement

F. Carroll

Vice Consul

June 28. 1881

Enclosure No 4/38

Inventory

Of property belonging to the U.S. Consulate, Canton, turned over by William L. Scruggs to

2 Office Tables and Desk, New
1 Copyg Press, in good order
1 Seal Press & Fixtures
3 Coats of Arms, 2 large & 1 Small
1 Glass Panel Book Case, New
1 do do Case for archives, new
1 " " do " do
1 " " " " Blank Forms, new
1 Record Book Stand, new
1 Iron safe (old) for depositg Papers.
3 Camphor Wood Trunks for do
4 Office Chairs, in good condition
1 Lot of Inkstands, rulers, pens, pen holders, Tape, erasers, pencils, paper folders, &c mostly new.
1 Call Bell for office

over

1 Letter scale and Weights
1 Boat Flag & fixtures
1 Consular Seal (steel,) worn
1 " " (Ivory) Chinese
1 Money stamp, old
2 Letter seal stamps, 1 steel, 1 Ivory.
1 " " Lamp, new
1 Lot sealing wax,
1 " Tape, twine, rubber bands &c
1 bot. & 1 stand Mucilage
1 Lot writing and copy'g Inks.
2 Pictures (engravings), old
1 Lot Papers & seals belong'g to Consular
Agencies at Whampoa & Kiungchow.
1 Lot Stationery, consisting of Cap,
despatch and note paper and
Envelopes; all new and good.
1 Flag staff, with wire stays &c
1 Lot Flags, some new.
1 Office clock (out of order)
1 Large lot of printed Blank Forms.

[illegible]

1 Lot Press copy Books
1 " New Record Books
1 " " Acct. do
19 vol. U.S. Statutes at Large
in sheep
1 Index do, in sheep.
1 Lot "Commercial Relations"
(some of the vols missing)
1 Lot "Foreign Relations", in-
-complete series.
2 Wheaton's International Law
2 Phillips on Insurance
1 Sergeant's Const.l Law
1 Abbott on Shipping
1 Blunt's Com'cl Digest
Story on Contracts, complete
" Bills "
1 Digest Revenue Laws.
Chitty on Bills, complete
Sedgwick on Measure Damages &
Chitty on Contracts, complete
over

Marshall on Insurance, 3 vols
Collyer on Partnership
Naval Laws 2 "
Harpe's Courts Martial
1 vol Legal Forms
1 " Import Duties
1 set Full series Imperial (Chinese)
Maritime Customs Reports.
2 vols U.S. Consular Regulations
1 Lot Agricultural Reports
1 " Educational do
2 vol U.S. Code 1/1873-5 1/1878.
1 office Bible, medium size.
In addition to old Record Books, containing correspondence of former years, there is
1 Record Book (now in use) of despatches to State Dept
1 do of des. to Legation
1 " " " U.S. Treasury
1 " " Miscellaneous Letters
1 " " notes to Chinese Authorities

Lenwood

2

1 Record of English text of Chinese notes to local authorities
1 Record in which are copied all notes from the native (Chinese) Officials, for ready reference.
1 Record in which are copied all translations of notes from Chinese Officials, for reference.
1 Lot Chinese stationery & blanks.
1 Consular Court Record
1 Invoice Book.
1 Register Official letters Rec.d
1 do. do. do. Sent
1 Ship's Register
1 " Daily Journal
1 Reg. Land deeds
1 " Am.n Citizens
1 " of Passports issued
1 " of Treasury Fees rec.d
1 " Arrivals & Departures of American vessels

Over

1 Record of Protests
1 " Extension "
1 " of Consuls Accounts
1 " " Death Amn. Citizens
1 " " of Wills
1 " Relief to Amn. Seamen
12 vols Ready Reference files
of correspondance &c &c
1 Leather case for circulars
and local notices
2 "Chit" Books.
1 Lot block letters in Chinese
1 Record of all Consular Returns
and Accounts, Quarterly
1 Leather case for Consul's (Chinese)
Official cards.
1 Vol Regulations &c governing pro-
-cedure in U.S. Consular Courts.
1 Lot of old Blank Forms, now
out of date.
1 Waste Basket for office

L Forward

1 Cuspadore for office
1 Sign ("Office") for entrance to door to main Consular office.
1 Sign ("Interpreter") for door to Interpreters Room.
1 Anglo-Chinese Calendar 1881.
37 Record and account Books, all filled up, of Records, Accts. &c &c of the Consulate during former years; some of these damaged heretofore, for want of proper cases for their preservation, but now filed away in a proper case for convenient reference.

All the furniture of the office that is not new, has been repaired and newly painted & varnished.

I have received the above mentioned articles

June 28. 1881 W. Carrow. Vice Consul

Dr St Clair

20

No 39 United States Consulate,
Canton, June 30. 1881.

Mr. Scruggs, Consul,
To the State Department.

Ackd. Sept 29 - 81

Subject.
Returns and accounts for the Second Quarter, 1881

Abstract of Contents.
Transmitting, herewith inclosed, Consuls Returns and accounts for the Quarter endg June 30. 1881.

No. 39. United States Consulate,
Canton June 30. 1881.

To Chas Payson, Esquire
Third Assist. Secretary of State,
Washington:

Sir,

In accordance with instructions contained in Article XXIII, of the Consular Regulations, I have the honor to submit herewith my Returns and Accounts, for the quarter ending this day, as per inclosures herein, namely:

1. Digest of Invoice Book, Form 117; 1/39
2. Register of official letters sent, Form 118; 2/39
3. Register of Official letters received, F. 119; 3/39
4. Account in duplicate, with duplicate vouchers, for Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses, Form 90; 4/39
5. Separate account in duplicate, with duplicate vouchers, for hire of Interpreter, and for translating; 5/39
6. Separate account in duplicate, 6/39

with

duplicate vouchers, for hire of Consta-
-ble and care of offenders.

It will be observed,

1. That there have been no enterances and clearances, by American vessels at this port, during the quarter;
2. That no deaths have occurred among resident American citizens;
3. That no passports have been issued during the past half year.

Consequently, Forms 120, 121 and 122 are wanting in these Returns.

Trusting that all may be found satisfactory,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

William L. Scruggs

Inclosures:

Six as above enumerated, together with duplicate Accounts & duplicate vouchers, and a "Reca-
-pitulation" of all accounts.

Dr St Clair
Col Morgan

No 40 United States Consulate
Canton China

See Endorsement on No 37 from Canton

To

State department

Transmitting 2nd B/Ex-
1/ for $1779.10 dated
June 17th 1881, &
2/ Bankers Certificate
of same date.

Ackd Sept 22

From

F. Carrow
U.S. Vice Consul in chg.

No 40

United States Consulate
Canton China July 2d 81.

Charles Payson Esq
3d Asst Secty of State.

Sir

I have the honor to
1/ enclose herewith the Second Bill
of Exchang for $ 1779.10. the First
whereof was transmitted by Mr
Consul Scruggs in his No 37 of
the 18th ulto. I also inclose the
2/ duplicate of the Bankers certificate
of June 17. 1881.

I am
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
J. Carrow
U.S. Vice Consul in chg

Inclosures.
1 Second B/E for $ 1779.10
2 Bankers Certificate



No. 17/60.

Due

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

EXCHANGE for

Hongkong 17th June 1881

At On Demand of this SECOND of Exchange (First and Third unpaid) pay to the order of

Value received

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

Chief Manager.

Edward

Accountant.

To The Agency

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

William Street

New York

Duplicate

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Hongkong. 17th June 1881

I, the Undersigned, Manager of the Bank aforementioned, hereby Certify that I have this day sold to William L. Scruggs, Consul of the United States at Canton, our Sixth draft on New York dated this day the 17 June /81 for the Sum of $1779.10 in U. S. Currency payable to order of the Honble Secretary of State of the United States, and have received the sum of $2000 local Currency, in full payment therefor including Exchange tariff & Stamps; and I further Certify that the Current rate of Exchange at date of said draft (17 June /81) was 89%.

T. Jackson

Chief Manager

Canton Cons. Br. file Hitt

file

(rate)

Atlanta Ga.
Aug. 13. 1881.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with the leave of absence granted by the Department, I arrived at my residence in this city to-day, having occupied forty-four days in making the transit from Canton.

Though considerably improved by the sea voyage and the change, my health is still feeble, having an occasional recurrence of the fever.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
William L. Scruggs.

To
Chas Payson Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington. D.C.

G T H Clan

approve

No 41 United States Consulate
Canton China

F. D. Cheshire U. S. Vice Consul in chg
To
The Department of State

Ackd & approved
Oct 27. 81.

Subject — "Consular Agent"
at Swatow - China

Nominating C. C. Williams Esqr.
to the office of Consular Agent
at Swatow - China

No 41 United States Consulate
Canton China
August 24. 1881

Chs. Payson Esqr
Third Assistant Secty of State
Washington - D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to nomi-
-nate C. C. Williams Esq. an
American Citizen residing at Swatow
China, to the Office of Consular Agent
at Swatow, to be under the supervision
of this Consulate.

Mr Williams has held the office
of both Consul and Consular Agent
at the above named Port and is in
every way qualified for the position.

I am
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
J. Carrow
U.S. Vice Consul in Chg.

Rec'd

No 42. United States Consulate
at Canton - China

Vice Consul - F. Carrow — to —
The Department of State

OK

Subject — Forwarding a Marriage Certificate

ack'd Oct. 27. '81.

Abstract of Contents
Enclosing a Marriage Certificate
according to Regulations

August 30. 81

No 43 United States Consulate
Canton China
August 30, 81

John Payson Esq.
3rd Assistant Secty. of State
Washington

Sir

I have the honor to inclose
1 herein a Marriage Certificate #
according to Regulations, the usual fee
for which will be found stated
in my "Record of Fees" at the close of
the present Quarter

I am
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
F. Carrow U.S. vice Consul in chg

Enclosure
1 One Marriage Certificate

No 1

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CANTON, CHINA, August 27th 1881.

I F. Carrow, Vice Consul of the United States at Canton China do hereby certify that on this 27th day of August A. D. 1881 at Kuk Fau in the city of Canton, Ernest Adolphus Sturge aged 25 years, born in Cleaveland, Ohio U. S. A. and now residing in Petchaburi Siam and Annie Eugenia Turner aged 28 years, born in Philadelphia Pa and now residing in Philadelphia Pa. were united in marriage before me and in my presence by Rev. B. C. Henry who is authorized by the laws of Pennsylvania to perform Such a ceremony, In witness whereof I have hereto Subscribed my name, and affixed the Seal of the consulate at Canton China this 27th day of August A. D. 1881 and of the Independence of the United States the One hundred & fifth. ~~six~~

F. Carrow
Vice United States Consul. in Charge

Dr. Ecclair

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SEP
19
1881
SHANGHAI

No 43. United States Consulate
Canton China
Sept 14th 1881

Ack'd Octor: 8 : 81

Vice Consul F. Carrow
To
The Department of State

Subject- Revised Consular Regulations

Abstract of Contents
Acknowledging receipt of a volume of The Revised Consular Regulations.

No. 43. United States Consulate
Canton, September 14th 1881.

Walker Blain, Esquire,
Third Asst. Secry of State
Washington: D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a volume of Revised Consular Regulations of 1881.

I am, Sir.
Your obedient Servant
F. Carrow
U. S. Vice Consul in charge

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL SEP 26 1881 SHANGHAI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DEC 3 1881 RECEIVED

Mr. McClain

No 44 United States Consulate
Canton China - Sept 16. 81

Mr Vice Consul Carrow
To
The Department of State

Subject - Tonnage dues on vessel
"Ping On"

Ackn dec 5. 81.

Abstract of Contents -
Have conformed with
instructions & refund Tonnage dues
improperly collected from the
S.S. "Ping On"

No 44 United States Consulate
Canton China Sept 16th 81

Walker Blaine Esqr
3rd Asst Secty of State
Washington

Sir

According to instructions contained in your No 24 of 29th July I have paid to Mess Russell & Co $22.00 — being the amount collected at the instance of Mr Consul Scruggs as "Tonnage dues" on their vessel "Ping On" at the Port of Pakhoi

I have the honor
to be — Sir
Your Obedient Servant
F. Carrow
U.S. Vice Consul in charge

St. Clair

No 45

United States Consulate
Canton China Sept 30 - 81

Mr vice Consul Carrow To Acks

The State Department

Subject - Accounts & Returns for 3d Quarter 1881

Abstract of Contents - Accounts & Returns transmitted herewith in conformity with instructions contained in Article XXVI of Revised Regulations

No. 45. United States Consulate
Canton, September 30th 1881.

To

Walker Blaine Esquire
3rd Asst. Secretary of State
Washington. D. C.

Sir,

In accordance with instructions contained in Article No. 26 of the Revised Regulations I have the honor to submit herewith my Returns and Accounts for the Quarter ending this day as per enclosures herein namely.

Digest of Invoice Book Form No. 117.

Record of Official Fees with oath Form No. 101.

Account in Duplicate with Duplicate Vouchers for Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses Form No. 90.

Separate account in Duplicate

with

A 9/13

with Duplicate Vouchers for hire of Interpreter and for translating.

Separate account in Duplicate with Duplicate Vouchers for hire of Constable and care of offenders.

It will be noticed that Forms 120, 121, 159, 103 and 137 are wanting in this account as no business to which they refer has been transacted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

F. Carrow

U. S. Vice Consul in charge

Mr Chew please attend to this,

Separately directs Mr Hunter ... that the extension be granted

Washington. DC

Octo. 14. 1881.

Sir,

I have the honor to ask, most respectfully, for an exten-sion of sixty days, of my leave of absence from my post at Can-ton, China.

I am still under medical treatment for enlargement of the spleen, the result fever and ague contracted in China. Aside however, from this, sick-ness in my family and private affairs requiring my imme-diate personal attention in

Georgia

60 days extension of his former leave

To
Walker Blaine, Esquire
3rd Asst. Secy of State

Georgia, renders this applica-
tion a necessity; and I sincerely
trust it may be granted by
the Department.

The Consulate is in charge of
an intelligent and discreet Vice
Consul, regularly appointed
by the Department. There are no
questions pending, either with
the native authorities or with
those of treaty powers represented
at Canton. And as the current
business of the office is confined
almost exclusively to the cer-
-tification of invoices, I apprehend
that my absence may be pro-
-longed, for the period named,
without detriment to the
service.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
William L. Scruggs

D. Sinclair

No. 46. United States Consulate
Canton, October 18th 1881.

Mr. Carrow, Vice Consul
To the State Department

Subject.

Copied for the Senate

Reply to Department's Circular
of July 23rd, 1881.

Recd Dec. 30. 81. A.H.C.

Abstract of Contents
Answering questions in reference
to the collection of certain official
Fees.

No. 46. United States Consulate
Canton, October 18th 1881.

Walker Blaine, Esquire,
Third Asst: Secretary of State
Washington: D. C.

Sir,

In conformity with in:
:structions contained in the
Department Circular of July 23rd
asking for answers to certain
questions respecting the collection
of official Fees, I have the
honor to reply - First - That this
Consulate has been in the
habit of collecting a Fee of
Two dollars and Fifty cents ($2.50)
U. S. Gold for certifying Invoices
in Triplicate and a Fee of Two dollars
($2.00) for every Invoice over that
number.

Second - This Consulate has
not during the last year required

) buyers

buyers or shippers of Merchandise to appear and verify their Invoices by oath - inasmuch as all the + Merchants of this Port are personally known to the Consul and it has been considered that the written declaration on the Invoice is to all intents and purposes an oath - + hence no fees have been collected in this connection.

Third. No Fees have been + retained by the Consular Officer at this Port during the year, for his own use, apart from + Fees collected in accordance + with Consular Regulations and applied toward payment of the Consul's salary, of which full Returns has been made to the State Department.

The Consul at this Port + has I believe been in the habit

of

of collecting and retaining Fees
collected for the performance of
Notorial Acts, although there
has been no call to perform
such work during the past year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

J. Carrow

U. S. Vice Consul in charge

Cop

471. C. st. N.W., [illegible] Clair
Washington. D.C.
Decr 14. 188[illegible]

Granted ext for 1 mo. Answered com. [illegible] with letter to Gen. [illegible] Brown. Dec. 17. 8[illegible] [illegible]

R. R. Hitt, Esquire
&c &c &c
Washn.

Sir,

I beg to ask an extension of leave of absence, from my post at Canton, until the 1st of February proximo. I ask this by reason of sickness in my family — one member being now confined to her room under medical treatment. I may mention also that I am, myself, still under medical treatment, at my home in Atlanta, for an affection of liver developed by climatic causes in China. Moreover, my private affairs preclude my immediate return to China, except at very great loss and inconvenience.

In conclusion, I beg to add, that

the

the Vice Consul in charge (a judicious and competent officer,) is now drawing, as he is entitled by law to do, the entire salary and emoluments of the office; there being no private arrangement between us whereby I hope to share with him any portion of the salary, after the expiration of my present leave.

Trusting that, under the circumstances, the extension here ask for may be generously granted,

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs

P.S.

I will mention the fact that the leave above refered to is my first since entering the service in China, & that heretofore I have never been absent from my post as long as ten days altogether. William L. Scruggs

report the [illegible] my statement I respectfully ask that the leave be extended till 1st July as I am satisfied the causes mentioned exist.

Joseph E. Brown

U.S.S.

D.ᵒˢ LX ccxcii

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL JAN 13 1882 SHANGHAI

MAR 9 1882 RECEIVED

No. 4

U. S. Consulate
Canton China
Jan 2d 1882

Vice Consul F. Carrow
To
The Department of State

Subject - Returns & Accounts

Abstract of Contents
Transmitting Accounts and Returns
for the Quarter ending Dec 31st 1881

No. 47. United States Consulate
Canton, January 1st 1882.

Walker Blaine Esquire
Third Asst: Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand you herewith enclose my Returns and Accounts for the Quarter ending December 31st 1881 - to wit.

1. Digest of the Invoice Book Form No. 117.
2. Arrivals and Departures of American vessels Form No. 120.
3. Record of official Fees Form No. 101.
4. Abstract of Passports issued Form No. 122.
5. Names of Persons employed at this Consulate Form No. 123.
6. Aggregate of Fees received Form 105.
7. Dispatches written to the Department of State during the Calendar year.
8. Report of Marriage of American Citizen.

9. Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses with Vouchers Form No. 90.

Hoping that the above accounts may be found correct and satisfactory.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

F. Carrow

U. S. Vice Consul in charge

Form No 122

[A]bstract of the names and description of persons to whom [pa]ssports have been issued or visaed at the Consulate of [th]e United States at Canton - from July 1st to Dec 31. 81 - inclusive

When issued	To whom issued	By whom issued	Form of Passport	Description: Age	Stature	Forehead	Eyes	Nose	Mouth	Chin	Hair	Complexion	Face	Evidence of Citizenship	Citizenship By whom & when visaed	Remarks
Nov 15. 81	B. C. Henry	Chester Holcombe Chargé d'affaires Peking	For 8 Provinces of China	31 Years	5 ft 4	Broad	Brown	Ordinary	Medium	Round	Light Brown	Fair	Oval	Citizenship sworn to	Viceroy of Kwang Tung Dec 6th 1881	

Canton
December 31. 1881

J. Barrow
U. S. Vice Consul
in charge

U. S. Consulate Canton China Dec 31. 81

Report of Marriages of American Citizens at Canton during 1881

When Married	Age	Name & Surname	Place of Nativity	Condition	Witnesses	Married by
August 27. 81	25 Yrs	E. A Sturge	Cleaveland Ohio	Bachelor	Mary M. White	
	28 "	Annie E. Turner	Phila Penna	Widow	A. A. Fulton	Rev B. C. Henry
					V. White	
					Mary Happer	
[illegible]itur Dec 31. 81					J. Carrow U. S. Vice Consul in chg	

NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate at Canton - December 31st 1881

NAME.	PLACE.	OF WHAT COUNTRY A CITIZEN OR SUBJECT.	RANK.	DATE OF NOMINATION.	DATE OF APPROVAL.
William L. Scruggs	Canton	United States	Consul		
Flemming Carrow	"	" "	Vice "		
Chiu A. Kwan	"	Great Britain	Interpreter	Nov 15. 80	
C. Lindberg	"	Sweden	Constable	Feby - 81	
Li ü Lim	"	China	Writer	Octo - 81	

F. Carrow
U.S. Vice Consul in chg.

Opp... D.?. ...

No 48 U. S. Consulate
Canton China
Jany 10. 1882

Vice Consul F. [illegible]
To the Dept of State

Ackd & approved
March 21.
[illegible]

Abstract of Contents — Reasons for vice consul's signature to Rent Vouchers and suggesting leasing Proper Premises for Consulate Offices for a term of years

[illegible]

No. 48.

U. S. Consulate
Canton - Jany. 10th 1882.

Walker Blaine Esqr
3d Asst Secty. of State
Washington - D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my Returns and Accounts for the Quarter ending December 31st 1881 it will be found that I have myself receipted for the Rent of the Consulate for the month of December. The reason is, that notice having been given me by the landlord of the premises rented by Mr Consul Lorings as a Consulate, to vacate the building as he (the landlord) wished to occupy it himself I could not find a building on the Foreign Concession which could be had for the amount allowed as office

rent by the Government. I therefore removed the Office furniture into my own private house, and as it occupies a considerable part of my premises I have charged the Government the same amount as paid for the building formerly used as a Consulate. On the return of Mr Scruggs I shall ask him to find a suitable place as a Consulate.

In this connection I may say, that the other Governments represented here have suitable houses either owned, or leased for a term of years, as Offices, and I should think such a plan economical to say nothing of the fact that it appears much better in the eyes of the Chinese who notice closely all these things.

I am Sir
Your Obedient Servant
F. Carrow
U. S. Vice Consul in Chg

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL SHANGHAI JAN 23 1882

D. St. Clair

No 49 U.S. Consulate
Canton - Jany 13. 82

Vice Consul F. Carrow
To
The State Department

Recd Mch 21 '82

Subject - Transmitting Accounts and Returns from Swatow Agency for Quarter ending Dec 31st 1882

No. 49. United States Consulate,
Canton, January 13th 1882.

To

Walker Blaine, Esquire,
Third Asst: Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand you herein enclosed the Returns and Accounts in duplicate of the U. S. Consular Agency at Swatow for the quarter ending December 31st 1881. - to wit -

Record of Treasury Fees.
Digest of the Invoice Book.
Names of Persons employed at U. S. Consular Agency Swatow.
Register of official letters received.
Register of official letters sent.
Quarterly statement of Fees received.
General quarterly account current with Vouchers.

Trusting the above may be found correct.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
F. Garrow
U. S. Vice Consul in charge.

Washington, D.C.
Jan. 25. 1882

Granted for 30 days
Jan. 30. '82

Sir,

My wife and sister are both at this time confined to the house with remittent fever; and though both are now convalescent, neither of them is able to travel yet. Under these circumstances, I am again under the unavoidable necessity of asking a further extension of leave of some weeks. I exceedingly regret the circumstances which render this request a necessity, and hope the Department may be pleased to concede it, under the legal provisions applicable in such cases.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant

William L. Scruggs
Consul at Canton

Fred. Frelinghuysen
Secretary of State
Washn.

Dr St Clair

No. 50. United States Consulate,
Canton, China, March 1st, 1882.

Mr Carrow, Vice Consul
To the State Department

Abstract of Contents

Renting a house to be used as a Consulate.

No. 50. United States Consulate,
Canton, March 1st, 1882.

Wm. Walker Blaine, Esquire,
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

In reference to my No. 48, of January 10th, I beg to say that I have succeeded in securing a suitable house to be used as a Consulate on the Foreign Settlement. The terms under which I rent it allow me to occupy it from April 1st. The monthly rent is within the amount allowed by the Government while the house is a most suitable one in every respect.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
F. Carrow
U. S. Vice Consul in Charge

No. 37 U.S. Consulate
Canton China Mar 31. 82

Hoarrow Vice Consul
To
The State Department

Subject
Returns & Account for
Quarter ending
March 31. 1882

Rec'd
May 27. 82
A. H. C.

No. 51. United States Consulate,
Canton, March 31st, 1882.

To Walker Blaine, Esquire
Third Asst: Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand you herein enclosed my Returns and Accounts for the Quarter ending this day to wit -

Digest of the Invoice Book Form 117.

Rent and Miscellaneous Expense account with Vouchers

Separate account in Duplicate with Duplicate Vouchers for hire of Interpreter for Quarter ending March 31st, 1882.

Separate account in Duplicate with Duplicate Vouchers for hire of Constable for Quarter ending March 31st, 1882.

Forms Nos 120, 121, 159, 103 and 137.

2 are

are wanting as no business to
which they refer has been
transacted during the Quarter.
Hoping all may be found
in order.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
F. Garrow
U. S. Vice Consul in Charge





No 5-2

US Consulate
Canton, China
April 8th 1882

Vice Consul F. Carrow
To The State Department

Subject

Accounts and Return from the US Consular Agency at Swatow for First Quarter 1882

Ack'd June 9 '82

Noted & published

No. 52. United States Consulate,
Canton, April 8th, 1882.

To Walker Blaine, Esquire,
Third Asst. Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you herein enclosed the Returns and Accounts from the U. S. Consular Agency at Swatow. Hoping they may be found correct.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
F. Carrow
U. S. Vice Consul in charge

Enclosures.
Returns and accounts from the US Consular Agency at Swatow

FORM No. 21.

[...]IES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with C. C. Williams, U. S. Consul as Agent at Swatow, from 1st January to 31st March, inclusive.

[DA]TE OF [DE]CEASE.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
[Janu]ary 31.	Mrs H. Partridge	Boston	Missionary.	Swatow.		In possession of Rev S. B. Partridge husband of the deceased.

C. C. Williams Agent
U. S. Consul as

Dr St Clair

Certificate of appt. delivered 3rd July 1882 to be dated May 13. 82

No 53.

U.S. Consulate
Canton May 13 82

Vice Consul Harrow
To The State Department

ackd & form sent to V.C. Sep 13. 82 A.A.

Subject

Notifying the Department that G. Nye Esq is left in charge as Deputy Consul and enclosing his Bond & oath of Allegiance

No 53 U.S. Consulate
Canton May 13. 1882

Walker Blain Esq.
3rd Assistant Secty of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that the health of my family and the condition of my business affairs in America, compel me to leave at once for the United States. In view of this G. Nye Esq an American citizen residing here & who is a native of the state of Mass. has consented to relieve me of the duties of this office and has signed the oath of allegiance and given in the form of a Bond in the sum of $ 1000.00 for the faithful performance of his duties as Deputy Consul — both of which documents I

enclose herein. Hoping my action in the matter may be approved

I am Sir
Your Obedient Servt
J. Warrow
U.S. Vice Consul in chg.

Enclosures
1) Oath of Allegiance
2 Bond of Deputy Consul

with Mr Allen

D. St Clair

No 54 US Consulate
Canton May 13. 82

Vice Consul Hoarron
To the State Department

Subject

acks. M 3. 82

Mr Nye will account for
Fees received during April

No 54

US Consulate
Canton May 13. 82

Walker Blain Esqr
3rd Assistant Secty of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

Referring to my No 53 I have the honor to inform you that G. Nye Esqr Deputy Consul will account for all Fees received during the month of April and for the other months of the Quarter at the Close of the present Quarter. I have made this arrangment as it will greatly simplyfy the rendering of the Quarterly accounts. I have taken the liberty to draw on the Secty of Treasury for the Salary due me for April and for 13 days in May

Mr Nye has assumed charge of the Office and will

discharge the duties of the same from this date

I am Sir
Your Obedient Servant
F. Cauvin (?)
U.S. Vice Consul in chg.

D H Clair

U.S. CONSULATE GEN. MAY 22 SHANGHAI

STATE

No 55

U S Consulate
Canton May 13. 82

Vice Consul H. Warren
To State Department

ack'd Jul 3 '82

Subject
Forward Inventory of Books
Furniture &c in the Consulate
at Canton

No 55 U.S. Consulate
Canton May 13 82

Walker Blaine Esqr
3d Asst Secty of State
Washington D.C.

Sir
I have the honor to hand you
// herein enclosed the Inventory of
Books - Records - Furniture &c &c
in this Consulate, for which
the incoming officer has
receipted.

I am Sir
Your Obt Servt
[illegible]
U.S. Vice Consul in chg

//
Enclosure
Inventory of things in the
U.S. Consulate at Canton.

U.S. Consulate
Canton May 13. 82.

We certify on this the 13th day of May 1882, that the services of F. Carrow ceased and that he is entitled to his salary, including said day, and that the services of G. Nye commenced the day following, he having received the archives, a full and complete Inventory of which is hereto annexed as required by the Consular Regulations

Gideon Nye
Deputy Consul

F. Carrow
Late U.S. Vice Consul in chg

Inventory of Records - Furniture &c &c in the US Consulate at Canton handed over to G. Nye Esq by F Carrow May 13th 1882

1 Copy Press. 1 Seal Press and Seals. 2 Coat of Arms. 19 vols US Statutes at Large 1 Lot Commercial Relations. 3 Desks 1 Lot Diplomatic Correspondence. 1 Record case. 1 Picture US Senate. Wheatons International Law. 1 Letter scale & weights 1 Fee Book. 2 Invoice Books. Letter Book for State Department. 1 Ledger - 3 Miscellaneous Books. 1 Record Marine Protests. 1 Record Extended M. Protests 2 Records of Consular Court. 2 Ship D. Journal. 1 Record Quarterly Statement of Fees. 1 Book arrival and Departure American Ships. 1 Record of Births and Deaths. 16 Files for Circulars and letters 2 Register of Letters sent. 2 do do Received 1 Record of Protests. 1 Record of American

Citizens. 1 Book of Passports. 2 Blank Books. 1 Record of Protests. 1 Record of Relief of American Seamen. 3 Seals for Invoices. One Lot Blank Forms. 4 Official Seals. Ink stands. 1 Iron Box 2 Chit Books. one cover for Official circulars. 1 Case-glass doors-for Blank Forms. 1 Small lot Envelopes. 1 Lot Import duties. 1 Pine Table-4 chairs. 2 vols Consular Regulations. 1 Lot Flags 1 Boat Flag. 1 Lot press Copy Books 1 Seal & Stamp for Consular Agency at King Chow Foo. 1 Lot do-for Whampoa

Phillips Insurance 2 vols- Chitty's Bills Sergeant's Const Law. Sedgwick M. Damages Abbott's Shipping. Chitty's Contracts. Blunt's Com Digest. Story's Contracts. Story's Bills Marshall's Insurance. Digest of Rev Laws Colly's Partnership. Naval Laws 2 vols Hough's Court Martial.

1 Glass panel case with Pigeon Holes

1 Glass Panel case for Books. 3 Inkstands
1 " " " " " . 1 Stand
for Record Books. 1 Office table - green B-
-cover. 1 Call Bell. 1 Sealing wax Lamp
1 new Miscellaneous Record Book. 1
Book Current Accts. 1 Lot Stationery.
2 Office chairs. 1 Clock out of order. 1
Picture of Washington. 1 Date Block
2 Boxes of Archives. 1 Box for Flags.
One Official Sedan Chair presented by
Howqua. One Lot chair Bearers uniforms
presented by Howqua. 1 Flag staff.

Received the above
May 13. 1842

[signature]

D St Clair



No 56 U.S. Consulate
Canton May 14. 82

Vice Consul F. Loomis
To State Dept

Ackd Jul 3 82

Subject
Informing the Department
that the Consul General
has accepted my
resignation

No. 56. United States Consulate
Canton, May 13th 1882

Walker Blaine, Esquire,
Third Assistant Secr'y of State
Washington D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Consul General having accepted my resignation as Vice Consul in charge, the duties of this office have been this day assumed by Mr. Gideon Nye as Deputy Consul.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
H. Garrow
Vice Consul in Charge

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL SHANGHAI MAY 26 1882

DEPARTMENT OF STATE JUL 6 1882 RECEIVED

D. To Clair

No. 57. United States Consulate at Canton.

Mr. Seymour to the Department of State.

advising assumption of Office.

Ackd July 10. 82

No. 57. United States Consulate,
Canton, May 13th 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire
Third Assistant Secry of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have taken over charge of this office; and entered upon the fulfilment of the duties of the same.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
[signature]
Deputy Consul





No. 58. United States Consulate at Canton.

to the Department of State.

Acknowledging Circulars & Despatches, of January 4th, March 29th & 21st.

No. 58. United States Consulate,
Canton, May 19th. 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire,
Third Assistant Secry of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department Circulars of January 4th and March 19th on the 16th instant, and of despatches Nos. 35, and 36, of March 21st on the 17th instant; to the requirements of the contents of which I shall duly conform my action.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
[signature]
Deputy Consul



File

No 59 United States Consulate at Canton.
June 20th 1882.

Mr Nye to Walker Blaine, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State:

Procedure in certifying to Invoices.

Acknowledgment of circular of the Department of March 20th 1882, conveying Executive Order dated March 1st 1882.

Reply to Department despatch No 31 dated November 11th 1881.

Exposition of course of procedure in certifying to Invoices.

No. 59. United States Consulate.
Canton, June 20th 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department circular of March 20th last conveying Executive Order of March 1st 1882, amending paragraph 637 of the Consular Regulations of 1881; to the intelligent enforcement of which I shall conform my action.

I beg leave to avail of this occasion to state, that in my search in the records of this Office for cognate matter, pending this acknowledgment, I have found despatch No. 31 of November 11th 1881 from the Department, conveying special instructions suggested by certain representations of the United States Consul at Hongkong: But I find no record of any reply thereto, nor any indication upon it that its receipt

has been acknowledged. I do find, however, record of a custom that practically is in ~~substantial~~ conformity to the injunctions it conveys: Namely, That the Consul at Hongkong certifies under seal to the oath and signature of the shipper resident at Hongkong to Invoices of Goods from Canton, and thereafter the Invoices of such shipments are sent to this Office for record and due conformity of routine, including the transmission of one copy to the respective Collectors of Customs at the ports of entry of the Goods; to my endorsation and sealing, confirming Mr. Consul Mosby's action, there being added the phrase—"presented to me duly executed".

I beg to submit that this course of procedure fulfils the purpose of the instructions of the Department; to compel intelligent conformity, whilst facilitating legitimate Commerce.

Upon this latter point, if my

interpretation were in doubt, I find since closing the paragraph that I might cite the last paragraph of Department circular of June 20th 1881, wherein Consular Officers are "admonished that their proceedings should embarrass and interfere with the course of legitimate trade as little as is compatible with the protection of the revenue and of honest traders against the practices of the unscrupulous."

I deem it well, therefore, in reviewing the procedure in the presentation and official completion of Invoices, to repeat the statement of my predecessor, ex Vice Consul Carrow, in despatch No 46, which was acknowledged, without comment, by Department despatch No 34, of December 30th 1881, namely: "This Consulate "has not during the last year required buyers or ship-"pers of Merchandise to appear and verify their In-"voices by oath – inasmuch as all the Merchants of "this Port are personally known to the Consul and "it has been considered that the written declaration

"on the Invoice is to all intents and purposes
"an Oath — hence no fees have been collected
"in this connection". I repeat this
as to the facts of procedure, but can hardly
adopt the form of the phrase "is to all
intents and purposes an Oath". Yet,
whilst it is not literally true in every in-
stance that, as the printed form recites, "the
shipper or his agent produces the Invoice in
person and thereupon declares in writing
in my presence", I concur in the sufficien-
cy of the shipper's declaration, duly signed
prior to my attestation, for the further reasons
that the resident shippers are within imme-
diate call to this office at any time, do, in fact,
call not infrequently; and are, moreover,
reputable Merchants, generally in extensive
business, whose solemn declaration in writing
binds them as firmly as an Oath would:
Whom, therefore, to summon without special
cause, would seem a reflection upon the
good faith of honorable men.

Respectfully submitting these facts and considerations, derived, alike, from former experience as a Merchant and from official duty as Vice Consul at Macao in 1857-63, and from my present position:

I am,
Sir,
your obedient Servant,
[illegible]
U.S. Vice Consul in Charge

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
JUL 3 1882
SHANGHAI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG
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1882

Ans. by mail. Dep't does not endorse any contract for rent, by which a consul may bind his successor, beyond the customary and necessary term of three months. If a longer contract is made, it is on the consul's own responsibility. As the response is negative no telegram is deemed necessary as it is understood from his despatch that he will not make the suggested lease without the requested authority.
aaa

No. 60. United States Consulate at Canton

July 1st 1882

Mr. Nye Vice Consul To the State Department:

To ackd
Aug 21/82
J Sherman

Premises for the Consulate.

Migratory condition for many years and suggestion of sending a telegram as matter of urgency.

No 60. United States Consulate.
Canton July 1st 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In proceeding to render the Quarterly Accounts, I feel it a duty to advert to the embarrassing and unseemly migratory condition of the Consulate, its tenure of the present office-building being limited and in joint occupancy terminating on the 15th proximo; and the other occupant having already sent an alternative offer of purchase or long lease to the owner in England.

There is, therefore, impending the thirteenth migration since the late Oliver Hazard Perry resigned in 1866. True it is that of this frequency of change in location it may be said, that it has been correlated by the numerical incumbency of the Office in the same period.

In view of the embarrassing predicament

impending. I have the honor to suggest a telegram authorizing the leasing of suitable premises here for a term of three years at the cost of $700. per year; and, thereupon, I will willingly pay $100 or $150. per year from my salary, if such sum be required to secure such premises. The telegram, being sent within a few days after receipt of this despatch, will reach me about five days before the expiration of the present lease. In the meantime I shall gather information respecting the very limited number of houses which possibly may be open to competition; not more than two or three, so far as I can judge of a mere possibility and certainly with no probability. A lease of three years may secure us a preference over those who tender for shorter terms. The greatly increasing business of this Office seems to justify the action that I beg leave to suggest.

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
[signature]
Vice Consul in Charge

For file

N°1. United States Consulate.
Canton July 3rd 1882.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir

I have the honor to advise my Draft N°1. of this date, @ 15 days sight, (acceptance waived), in favor of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation or order, for the sum of Two hundred seventy two Dollars and fifty nine cents, Gold; being for Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses, as per account rendered for the Quarter ending on the 30th ult°. and forwarded to the Consul General.

I am, Sir,

your obedient Servant

[signature]

U.S. Vice Consul in charge

file Canton

No. 2. United States Consular Agency Swatow.

Mr Williams, Consular Agent To Hon. Secretary of State:

Record of the birth of a child of American Parents.

Call Mr Williams' attention to paragraph 139 about consular Agents being forbidden to address or make reports to the Department of State directly. He should address his consular superior at Canton.

AAA

So ac Oct 11/82 [illegible]

Entered

No 2. United States Consular Agency
Swatow, 3rd July 1882.

Honorable Fredk T. Frelinghuysen
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.
U.S.A.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward for register at the Department the 1 accompanying copy of record of the birth of an American child at Swatow China.

I am,
Sir
Your obedient Servant

C. C. Williams
U.S. Consular Agent

1 Copy record of birth

Copy.

U. S. Consular Agency.
Swatow, 29th June 1882.

Edith Ashmore born May 27th 1882. Swatow, China, daughter of Wm Ashmore Jr and his wife Lida S. Ashmore citizens of Rochester New York.

C. C. Williams
U. S. Consular Agent.

U. S. Consular Agency.
Swatow, 29th June 1882.

I do hereby certify that the above is a true copy taken from the Miscellaneous Record Book of this Consular Agency page 332.

Given under my hands and the seal of this Consular Agency the day & year first above written

C C Williams
U. S. Consular Agent.

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL JUL 1 1882 SHANGHAI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUG 16 1882 RECEIVED

Ack'd Supplies + Regulations ordered Aug 21 1882 Sherman

No. 61. United States Consulate at Canton.

July 5th 1882

Mr. Nye Vice Consul in charge to the Department of State:

Requests for two copies of Consular Regulations for the Swatow Agency & that of Pakhoi or Kiung Chow; for despatch paper & Bills of Exchange, engraved blanks for this Office.

No. 61. United States Consulate
Canton, July 5th 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit
1/ the application of Mr. Consular Agent
Williams of Swatow for a copy of the new
Consular Regulations of 1881; and avail
of the occasion to request another copy
for use at Kiungchow or Pakhoy by the
Agents at those ports in this jurisdiction.
I beg to intimate also that on my tak-
ing charge of this Office the stock of des-
patch Paper and of blank engraved
Bills of Exchange was quite exhausted;
and consequently, in respect to the latter,
at least, I am debarred from conformity to the direc-
tions in the Regulations.

I beg leave, therefore, to suggest early
shipment, via California, of the two Books,
together with a ream of despatch Paper &
200 sets of engraved Bills of Exchange,

addressed direct to this Office.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your obedient Servant

[illegible]

U.S. Vice Consul

in Charge

Enclosure:

Mr Consular Agent Williams' No 1.

No 1

United States Consular Agency
Swatow, 1st July 1882.

To the
Honorable Third Assistant Secretary
of State.
Washington, D. C.
U. S. A.

Sir:

I have the honor to request to be supplied with a copy of the Consular Regulations of 1881 as I find it almost impossible to correctly conform to the requirements of the Department in the absence of the new regulations.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant.

C. C. Williams
U. S. Consular Agent

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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Ack'd
Oct. 10 82
Herman

No 62. United States Consulate at Canton.

Mr Nye Vice Consul To the Department of State:

Quarterly Returns and Accounts.

Exhibiting a marked increase of the volume of business over that of the corresponding Quarter of 1881.

No 62. United States Consulate.
Canton 5th July 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

Conforming to instructions in article 26 of the revised Consular Regulations, I have the honor to submit herewith the Returns and Accounts of this Office for the Quarter ending on the 30th ultimo, accompanied by the required vouchers and Oath, together with my certificates of non-absence and continuous charge: in the following order.

1. Digest of the Invoice Book, as per form 117.
2. Copy of Records of Official Fees with Oath, 101.
3. Transcript of Record of Notarial Services
4. Account, with vouchers, in duplicate, for Rent & Miscellaneous Expenses: " 112
5. Separate Account for hire of Interpreter, &c.
6. Separate Account for hire of Constable, &c
7. Certificate of entrance upon duty and continuous charge

Beyond the foregoing reports, neither business nor public event requires notice within the scope of my official duty on this occasion.

Trusting that I have not committed, inadvertently, errors of rendering them,

I am,

Sir,

your obedient Servant

[illegible]

U.S. Vice Consul in charge

Consulate of the United States at Canton:
July 3d 1882.

I, Gideon Nye Vice Consul in charge of this Office, do certify that I entered upon the duties thereof on the thirteenth day of May 1882, and that I have since then continued in charge of the said Office uninterruptedly to the present time.

Gideon Nye
U. S. Vice Consul in charge

Form 159.

Quarterly transcript of the Record of Notarial Services at the Consulate at Canton for the quarter ending the 30th of June 1882.

No 1. June 26th 1882. Commr of Customs. Copying despatch No 217. $0.65

I certify that the above Record of Notarial Services is a full and correct transcript of the Record of this Consulate and contains the only Fee received during the Quarter.

[signature]
V. Vice Consul in charge

Appointed Jan 6/83
Sherman

No 63. United States Consulate at Canton.

Mr Nye, Vice Consul, To the Department of State:

Nominating Mr J. N. Jordan — Acting Consul for Her Britannic Majesty at Kiungchow — for Consular Agent of the United States there: And Mr G. M. H. Playfair — who fills a like position at Pakhoi — for Consular Agent of the United States there.

No. 63. United States Consulate
Canton, July 10th 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to nominate as United States Consular Agent at the port of Kiungchow Mr. J. N. Jordan, the Acting Consul of Her Britannic Majesty there; and Mr. G. M. H. Playfair as United States Consular Agent at the port of Pakhoi, where he is Acting Consul of Her Britannic Majesty. These two Gentlemen are both known to me personally, having resided here acting as Vice Consul or Interpreter in the British Consulate; and are among the most worthy of the corps that their wisely-provident Government has reared for its Consular Service. The former incumbents of those Offices having left, I communicated with Mr. Jordan early in June and learning from him of Mr. Playfair's occupancy

of the Consulate at Pakhoi, applied to him to act for us, also; to which an affirmative reply reached me this morning.

I beg leave, at the same time, to suggest that, as Her Majesty's Minister is averse to the receiving of any pecuniary compensation by the Gentlemen who thus take charge of our interests at those ports, some special acknowledgment of the services of Mr. Octavius Johnson, Mr Colin Ford and Mr Frater, who have already left those posts, may be made by order of the Department to the Minister or the Consul General.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

[illegible]

Vice Consul in charge

SEP 4 1832

Ackd Oct 10 82
Sherman

No 64. United States Consulate at Canton.

Mr Nye, Vice Consul, To the Department of State:

Quarterly Returns and Accounts from Swatow Agency.

No 64. United States Consulate.
Canton July 10th 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit the Returns and Accounts of the Swatow Consular Agency for the Quarter ending on the 30th ultimo, as rendered by Mr C. C. Williams: namely.

1. Record of Treasury Fees
2. Detailed Statement of Fees
3. Arrivals & Departures of American Vessels.
4. Detailed List of Seamen shipped & discharged.
5. Digest of the Invoice Book.
6. Seamen's Wages Account Current.

These having reached me too late for inclusion in the Accounts of this Office for the last Quarter, in conformity with the order of the Department of March 21st, No 35, I propose to retain the general Vouchers for the current Quarter's Account, ending September 30th; now transmitting the voucher

for the Salary of the Interpreter (in dup^te)
$125. against which I shall draw upon
the Secretary of the Treasury at an early
day and account to Mr Williams.

On reflection, I conclude to render,
No 7, Special Account for that item and
draw ~~to day~~ for it, say for one hundred
and twenty five Dollars, Gold.

Trusting that the indication of an
enlarging Trade at Swatow, in Sugar,
may seem to compensate the care of the
petty details of Accounts in official
routine,

I am,

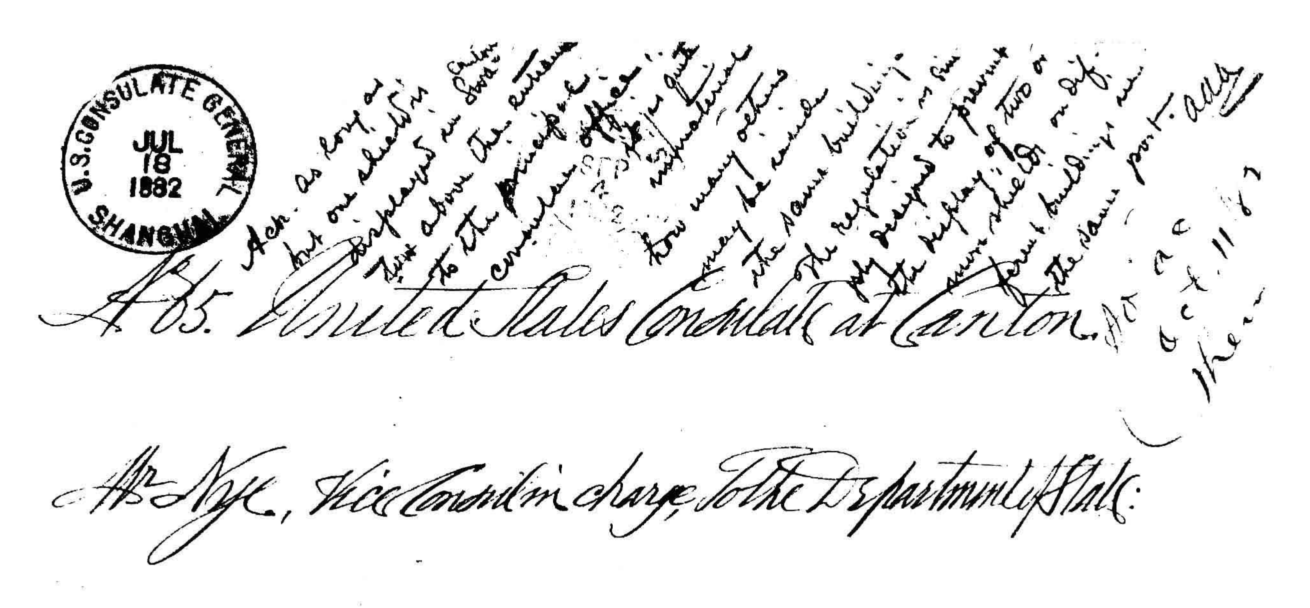
Sir,

your obedient Servant.

[signature]

U.S. Vice Consul in charge

Enclosures: Seven, as noted above; and, separately,
despatch No 2 to the Hon: Secretary of State from
Mr Consular Agent Williams.



No. 65. United States Consulate at Canton.

Mr Nye, Vice Consul in charge, to the Department of State:

Acknowledging Circulars of April 13th & 20th respecting giving duplicate Receipts to Masters of Vessels; and excess in displaying Shields with the National Coat of Arms.

Also acknowledging the Special unofficial Circular of the Hon: Secretary of State authorizing the obtaining of Subscriptions for the projected Memorial Hospital.

No. 65. United States Consulate.
Canton, July 12th 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department circulars of April 13th and 20th conveying, respectively, instructions: 1. at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, "to give duplicate receipts to masters of American and foreign vessels for moneys received from them for official services": 2. to cause removal of shields bearing the Arms of the United States over the residences or places of business of Vice and Deputy Consuls; restricting the use of such to the Consular Office itself.

In respect to the former instruction, I take note for future government.

In respect to the latter, I may remark that I have never noticed any excess of the character censured; but it happens that over the outer

hall entrance to this Office there is placed the shield which the Department sent out to the Consulates about eighteen years ago; and that another (which was executed for me when I was U. S. Consul at Macao as a gift from Commodore McDougal) lent by myself to Mr Consul King in 1867, is placed behind ~~or above~~ my head as I sit at my official writing table at the end of the suite of rooms forming the office; leaving on the mantel of the outer office a small, cast-off caricature of one executed by a native artist about twenty years ago. None other have been displayed in connection with this Consulate locally, at least; and these as at present displayed (the latter being placed on the mantel as it were accidentally for safe keeping) do not collectively, I beg to submit, constitute an excess.

In respect to both these instructions, however, as bearing more directly upon the duties of the Consular Agency ~~,~~ at

(3)

at Swatow, I transmitted both circulars to the Agent there the day after their receipt.

More recently, I had the honor to receive the special unofficial circular of the Hon: Secretary of State authorizing me to receive subscriptions for the erection of the projected Memorial Hospital in recognition of the virtues of President Garfield, to which welcome trust I am at present devoting my attention; the result of which I shall have the honor to report to the Hon. Secretary at an early day.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

[illegible]

U.S. Vice Consul in charge

11

16 Charles St Avenue
Baltimore Md
Augst 10. 82

My dear Sir
Acting upon your advice today, I have written the department asking its influence with the Treasury department in re passing my boxes from China, at the Balto Custom House. Anything which you may be able to do to gain this end will be gratefully remembered by
Yours truly
F. Carrow

Canton. Transmit copy letter to Treasy Dept for its information & consideration ~~& such action as it may deem proper~~

Ackd

Copy to Treas Aug 16/82 Sherman

Reply of Treas. trans to Canton Aug 25/82 Sherman

16 Charles Street Avenue
Baltimore Md
August 10. 82

The Hon
Secty of State

Sir

Returning from China where I have lived for several years, and where for the last year I have been in charge of the US Consulate at Canton - I have brought some of my household effects - my library of books and what few Curiosities I have collected while residing there. None of these things are dutiable so far as I know, but to save my boxes from being opened at the Custom House I would beg your influence with the Secty of Treasury to that end

that he may ask the chief Customs Officer in Baltimore to pass any bo, or to have them examined at any house.

Having served the Department emboldens me to ask this favor

I am Sir
Your Obedient Servant
J Carrow
Late U.S. Vice Consul in Charge
at Canton China

U.S. CONSUL... GENERAL
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Mr. Clements

No 66. United States Consulate Canton.
August 17th 1882.

Mr Nye, Vice Consul, to the Department of State:

Reporting lease of Consular premises
for one year from the 15th instant.

No. 66

United States Consulate.
Canton, August 17th 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I had the honor on the 1st ult. to address you respecting the hitherto migratory condition of this Consulate and the impending termination of its last temporary lease, suggesting the transmission of instructions by telegram.

I beg leave now to state that the offers of purchase of these premises not having reached the limit of their owner, his agents have consented to an extension of our previous lease at the same rent, but with a favoring modification in fixing the payments six monthly, on the 15th of February next and the 15th of August 1883, for the term of one year. As this was the only house available here and is quite suitable in all respects, being, moreover, in our joint

occupancy since April 1st last, I consider it fortunate that the offers of purchase were refused; thus enabling our remaining in possession at the same rate of $840. per annum, of which, unless otherwise authorized, I shall charge but $700. to the Government, bearing the remaining charge myself from my salary unless I find it convenient to admit the Interpreter to the occupancy of a detached building at an equivalent rent. Our previous lease having expired on the 15th, it was not until the 16th that the agents apprised me that they would treat for a lease, their instructions being to sell the premises: There was no alternative but to remove the Consulate to my house on Honam, where it was ten years ago; but which would no longer be conformably with the Regulations, as the Merchants would be much inconvenienced.

I had, therefore, to act without your instructions; and under the circumstances considered myself fortunate not to be compelled to a longer term.

Trusting that my action, as herein reported, will be approved,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your obedient servant

[illegible signature]

U.S. Vice Consul in charge

No. 67. United States Consulate at Canton.

19th August 1882.

Mr. Nye, Vice Consul to the Department of State:

Reply to the Circular of the Hon: Secretary of State of June 8th 1882, respecting the working of the system of Relations with China under the principle of Extraterritoriality.

No. 67.

United States Consulate.
Canton, 19th August 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the circular of the Department of State of June 8th 1882, accompanying copy of Document No 89 of the Senate, 1st Session 47th Congress, containing papers relating to Extraterritoriality. And in reply to the invitation conveyed in the last paragraph of the Honorable Secretary's circular, I have the honor to state, — That from my experience as Assessor in several of the more important cases of an international character in this Court during the past fifteen years and from observation of analogous cases in the Courts of Macao between Chinese and Foreigners, including practical experience as a Referee therein by appointment of the "Procurador" (Municipal Magistrate there), I am of opinion that the working of this

system of relations, based upon the recognized principle of Extraterritoriality, has developed no serious embarrassment of general relations calling for radical change; but, rather, has gradually been commended to the acceptance of the Chinese Authorities and the approval of our own, as amelioration in its tendency, restrictive of perilous license, and, in short, a welcome change from the incertitude of a past pregnant of dangers.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Gideon Nye

U.S. Vice Consul in charge

CONSULATE GENERAL AUG 29 1882 SHANGHAI

Ack by no only oct 10, 82 Sher

Instruction a.a.a. oct 17/82 Sher

Made Mr Clements

No 68. United States Consulate at Canton.
21st August 1882.

Mr Nye, Vice Consul, to the Department of State:

Reply to unofficial Circular of April 12th 1882 authorizing the inviting of subscriptions to the "Garfield Memorial Hospital"; and reporting the course of procedure resulting in subscriptions by Foreign Consuls and others amounting to one hundred Dollars.

Send copy of this to Mr Gilfillan AHA

did so oct. 18/82 Sher

and also to the auditor oct. 18/82 Sherman

No. 68.

United States Consulate.
Canton, 21st August 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I had the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the unofficial circular of the Honorable Secretary of State of the 12th of April 1882 in my No 65, intimating my cordial willingness to accept the trust confided to me in inviting subscriptions for the "Garfield Memorial Hospital."

I have now the honor to report:

1. That in fulfilment thereof I issued a circular in the following words:— "The undersigned respectfully invites perusal of the herewith circulated unofficial letter of the Honble Secretary of State Frederick T. Frelinghuysen of April 12th: And conscious that it would be presumptuous in himself to attempt amplification of the appeal set forth under such

distinguished auspices, he begs merely
to state that he accepts the responsibility
of receiving and forwarding contributions;
the authority for which is conveyed
at the foot of the first page of the letter
of the Secretary of State."

2. And that the result of its submission
to the heads of firms, after it was seen
by the Foreign Consuls and the Commissioner of Customs, and subsequently to the American Missionaries, is,
with my own subscription, one hundred
Dollars; for which sum I shall account on
rendering my official Returns.

I enclose a list of the subscribers,
including the British and German
Consuls, as you will observe; and
shall be glad if it please the Honble
Secretary to direct a return of thanks
from the Department.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
[signature]
U.S. Vice Consul in Charge

United States Consulate.
Canton, 21st August 1882.

List of Subscribers to the
"Garfield Memorial Hospital."

Archer Rotch Hewlett, Esquire
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul: $10.
K. J. Streach, Esquire
Acting German Consul " 5.
T. B. Cunningham, Esquire
representing Messrs Russell & Co " 25.
F. E. Woodruff, Esquire
Commissioner of Customs " 25.
A. T. Duval, Esquire
resident Chief of Messrs Drace & Co " 10.
T. von Tiestan, Esquire
Chief of Messrs Tiestan & Co " 5.
Gideon Nye
United States Vice Consul in charge " 15.
A. G. Cary, Esquire " 5.
Total Dollars 100.

E. E. Gideon Nye
U.S. Vice Consul in charge

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
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SHANGHAI

Ac oct 10/82

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1882
RECEIVED

W. Clements

No 69. United States Consulate at Canton
August 24th 1882.

W. Nye, Vice Consul to the Department of State:

Reduction of charge for hire of Constable from $600. to $300. per annum.

1.69

United States Consulate.
Canton, August 24th 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I beg leave to invite your attention to a matter of administration in this Office respecting which, hitherto, a sense of propriety has restrained my action. I allude to the excessive charge of six hundred Dollars per annum to the Government for the hire of the Constable; which was, I must conclude, a provisional arrangement by Mr Scruggs, as respects the sum stated, since, from my observation and the brief experience of my incumbency, I venture to fix upon half of it as quite sufficient. And, as, in referring to the correspondence upon the subject, I perceive that the purport of the Department's despatch No 10 of March 2d 1881 accords me discretion in the matter, I have the honor to inform you that I shall

to day notify the Constable, Mr C. Lindborg, that any renewal of his engagement, after the close of the current Quarter, will be at half the previous charge, say three hundred Dollars per annum.

He is head Constable of the Municipal Council, as he has been several years; and, so far as I have observed, has efficiently discharged the duties appertaining to his connection with this Consulate.

I am,

Sir,

your obedient Servant

[illegible signature]

U.S. Vice Consul in charge

A. 10 Oct. '82

W. Clements [illegible]

No. 70. United States Consulate at Canton

August 24th 1882.

Mr. Nye, Vice Consul to the Department of State:

Acknowledging receipt of despatch No. 40, and enclosing new Bond.

No. 70.

United States Consulate.
Canton, August 24th 1882.

Walker Blaine, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of despatch No 40 dated the 3d ultimo, addressed to me as "Appointed Vice Consul" here and enclosing a blank form of Bond for execution, to replace the Bond which, by error of Mr Carrow constituted me Deputy Consul and is held temporarily, pending receipt of the new one, which I have the pleasure to enclose according to the request you do me the favor to make.

1/

My sureties under the present Bond are the two Americans of highest position here: Mr T. B. Cunningham the resident Chief of Messrs Russell & Co, and Mr F. E. Woodruff the Chief Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs; and severally sufficient for a Bond of much

larger amount: And it is a pleasing coincidence that my despatch No 68, of but three days ago, enclosing a list of the local subscribers to the "Garfield Memorial Hospital", conveys proof, in their respective subscriptions of $25. each, that they recognize their relative positions in the community. In offering my respectful thanks for the confirmation of my appointment by the Honble Secretary, I beg to express my trust that the manner of my fulfilment of the duties as Vice Consul in charge, hitherto and henceforth, will commend me to the favorable consideration of the Government for promotion.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

[signature]

U. S. Vice Consul in Charge

Enclosure: New Bond executed.

A. 7 Sept 82.
Canton
Dip. Bureau

Burlington, Vermont, Sept. 4/82

Hon. John Davis
Acting Secretary of State
Washington D.C.
Dear Sir

Agreeably with
structions received with your notice
my nomination and confirmation
Consul at Canton in China,
have taken the loyal citizens' oath,
d had my Consular bond for
ven thousand dollars filled and
ecuted, & the same will today
mailed to the Secretary of State from
attleboro, Vermont, where the U.S.
strict Attorney for Vermont resides, with
certificate of the sufficiency of my bond.

(2

Complying further with your instructions, I have to state that I am a native of Burlington, Vermont; & for the past quarter of a century at present a resident of La Crosse, Wisconsin; and have never been in China.

I have the honor, &c.,

Dear Sir,

Very Resp'y Yours

Charles Seymour

of

La Crosse Wis

The Honorable
Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

St. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP
23

file

No. 2.

Consulate at Canton.

Sept 14th 1882.

From Charles Seymour U.S. Consul,

To

Third Asst. Sec.y of State.

Subject

Acknowledgement of "Consular Regulations";
"Passport";
"Delivery"-Order for Property of Consulate, & instructions about Appointments.

No. 2

LaCrosse Wis Sept. 14th 1882

Hon A. A. Adee
Third Asst. Secty of State
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Acting Secretary Hunter's communication of 7th inst, enclosing my "passport"; and an order upon Acting Vice Consul, Gideon Nye, for delivery of U.S. property + records in the Canton Consulate; and instructions regarding appointments under paragraph 133 of the Consular Regulations; a Copy of which was also duly received.

I have the honor to be,
Dear Sir,
Very Respy Yours

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul,
at Canton.

File

Mr Clements

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No. 3

United States Consulate at Canton, China.
Sept. 28th 1882

From the Consul

to the
Honorable Third Assistant Sec'y of State,

Subject.

Regarding departure from "residence" LaCrosse, Wis. } to "Post" at Canton }

Attending Court as witness under mandate and bond.
Awaiting Commission of Successor as Postmaster.

Woodstock, McHenry County, Illinois.
September 28th 1882

Hon. A. A. Adee
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

On the second day of September, at and
[illegible]m Burlington, Vermont, I made and mailed my oath of
[illegible]ice, as Consul at Canton, China, to the Secretary of State,
[illegible]th my bond executed on the previous day; since which time,
[illegible]th the utmost diligence, I have been engaged in adjusting
[illegible]d arranging my affairs, for departure on the second day of
[illegible]tober; but I am detained here, under judicial mandate,
[illegible]d under a bond requiring my presence in Court, as
[illegible]ess in the trial of a man named Calvin Lincoln,
[illegible]is under arrest, charged with having, while acting as baggage-
[illegible]n in the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Com-
[illegible]y, opened, & taken from the trunks, of numerous
[illegible]rists, valuable property, found in his possession.
As I am one of the victims, my testimony is deemed important.

Furthermore, I have had to wait for the appointment
[illegible] my successor as Postmaster at Lalerone, in order to make
[illegible]livery to, and get receipt from my successor, of & for a
[illegible]nsiderable amount of property belonging to the U.S. Government;
[illegible]ich I am anxious to do, after handling four to five millions of dollars
[illegible]ublic funds during twelve years of postal service in that City.
As soon as I can obtain release, which I hope will be within
[illegible] week, I shall hasten to New York, to secure passage by the first
[illegible]acific Mail Steamship City of Peking", which is advertised to sail from
[illegible] Francisco 19th Oct. for Hongkong; & from New York I will run over to Washington
[illegible] host for duty. I have the honor to be,
Very Sir Respectfully Yours Charles Seymour
Consul.

No. 4 file

McClements

Consulate of the United States of America
Canton, China.
Oct. 3rd 1882

To The Third Asst. Secy. of State.

Subject

Reporting departure of Consul.

Inspection of dispatches from Vice Consul.
In Washington 3rd Oct. on Official business.
In New York 4th to secure passage.
From San Francisco 19th Oct. on Steamship "City of Peking".
Request for Copy of Bancroft Davis' "Extra Territoriality".

No. 4

Washington D.C.
Oct 3rd 1882

To Hon A.A. Adee
Third Asst. Secy of State

Sir

Having left La Crosse, Wisconsin, on the first day of the present month en route to my post of duty at Canton, China; via Washington, to receive my final instructions as Consul, and to obtain knowledge of dispatches received by the State Department from the Vice Consul up to date, and to procure registers, maps, and charts for reference in regard to the ports at which Consular Agencies within my jurisdiction are located, I shall today continue on my course, via New York, where I will tomorrow secure passage and select ship accommodations

for my family and myself on the Pacific Mail Steamship "City of Peking", which is advertised to sail on the nineteenth instant from San Francisco.

The object of this communication is to report my presence on duty, and departure for my post; and to have the time of my transit begin with the first instant, on which day at three o'clock A.M. I entered upon my journey or transit from "residence" to "post".

While here, I respectfully request that I may be furnished with a copy of Mr Bancroft Davis' book on "Extra Territoriality", in addition to maps, to be forwarded to me.

Sent /

I have the honor to be,
Sir, Very Respectfully Yours
Charles Seymour
Consul

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
OCT
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[illegible]

No 1. United States Consulate at Canton.
October 6th 1882.

Mr Nye Vice Consul in charge
To the Department of State:

The rendering of Quarterly
Returns and Accounts of
June 30th to September 30th
1882.

No. 71.

United States Consulate.
Canton: October 6th 1882.

Alvey A. Adee, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Returns and Accounts of the business of this Office during the Quarter ended on the 30th ultimo, inclusive of its dependency of the Swatow Agency; each in its prescribed form under the revised and supplemental instructions of the Department and of the ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

1. Digest of the Invoice Book, form 117.
2. Transcript of Record of Notarial Services, " 159.
3. Quarterly Account of Salary, &c, in duplicate, according to form 112.
4. Separate Account of Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses, with vouchers in dup^te.
5. Separate Account in duplicate with vouchers, for hire of Interpreter.

6. Separate Account, in duplicate, with vouchers, for hire of Constable.
7. Separate Account, in duplicate, with vouchers, for hire of the Interpreter at the Swatow Agency.

Other than these reports, I perceive no warrant to claim your attention on this occasion, within the scope of prescribed official duty. I beg, however, to call to your notice that there is an increase in the sum of subscriptions to the fund for the Garfield Memorial Hospital, as credited by me yesterday, over that reported in my No 368, of $5. which is the subscription of Captain T. T. Benning, whose name I will thank you to add to the list sent in No 68, accordingly.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

[signature]

U. S. Vice Consul in charge

Ue
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[illegible]

[illegible]

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL SHANGHAI OCT 13 1882

DEPARTMENT OF STATE NOV 17 1882 RECEIVED

United States Consulate at Canton
October 6th 1882.

A. R. Nye Vice Consul

To the Department of State:

Acknowledging despatches No 42 &
43 and Circulars of July 8th, 15th &
31st.

No. 72.

United States Consulate.
Canton, October 6th 1882.

Alvey A. Adee, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatches No 42 and 43 of the 19th & 21st of August respectively and of the circulars of the Honble Secretary of State of the 8th and 18th of July respectively together with the circular of the 31st of July signed by Mr John Davis the Assistant Secretary, all reaching this office together on the 2d inst; and whilst writing this, the case of supplies with the two copies of the Consular Regulations, has also been brought to me.

Immediately, on the 2d inst, I wrote Mr Consular Agent Williams and transmitted a copy of your No 42, apprising himself and Mr

W. T. Jones of the appointment of the latter to the Consular Agency in the stead of the former, pending the absence of Mr Williams, at least.

Your No 43 states the reasons for withholding the prompt instruction that I sought respecting the Consular premises; but meantime I have had the honor to inform you that I overcame the pressing exigencies of the occasion by a renewal of the lease for a year from August 15th, as, by sheer good fortune, a proposing buyer changed his mind at the last moment.

and I acted, in view of paragraph 508, from a sense of duty to our country.

In reply to the circular of July 31st, I beg to state that my action has always conformed to the well-understood rule, whose neglect of by some Consuls forms the subject of the request of the Honble the Secretary of the Treasury.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
[signature]
U.S. Vice Consul in Charge

St. Clair

United States Consulate.
Canton, October 8th 1882.

Alvey A. Adee, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you No 4 of enclosures enumerated in my No 72 herewith, being a Separate Account of Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses incurred during the Quarter ended September 30th ultimo and, including $90.85 for the Agency at Swatow, shewing a total of $248.90. From which I deduct the sum of " 105. received from subscribers to the fund for the projected Garfield Memorial Hospital ——— leaving due me the sum of dollars 143.90: for which I draw upon the Secretary of State @ 15 d/s.

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
~~Gideon M.~~
W. Mathison
in charge

Enclosure – one No 4.

Dr J. Blair

2

United States Consulate.
Canton, October 7th 1882.

Hon.ble Frederick T. Frelinghuysen
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise my Draft No 2, of this date, @ 15 days sight, (acceptance waived and endorsements by procuration excepted) in favor of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation or order, for the sum of One hundred and forty three Dollars and ninety cents, Gold; being for the balance of the Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses Account of the Quarter ended on the 30th ultimo, as per Account already forwarded to the Consul General at Shanghai, for transmission.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
[signature]
V. Vice Consul in Charge

file No. 5.

DHClai

U.S. Consulate at Canton,

to the

Third Asst. Secy of State.

October 21st 1882

Copy to Treasy Nov 2 82

Subject – Importations & Invoices.

Items –

The Consul, en route to his post, obtains from the Custom House at San Francisco proofs positive that the Treasury Department does not co-operate with the State Department as to certification of Invoices.

San Francisco, California,
Oct 21st 1882

Hon. A. A. Adee
Third Asst. Secy of State
Dear Sir

While waiting for the Steamer "City of Peking", in which I take passage today for Hong Kong, enroute to Canton, I obtained, through enclosed correspondence with the Custom House in San Francisco, authentic and official statements showing that numerous cases have occurred, not only of invoices having been certified at a port in transit instead of the port of production, ownership, and original shipment of Mdze, but also that in the absence of any invoices, merchandise has been imported from Hong Kong or China, and bonds given for the production

of invoices that were never produced; and that the bonds having accumulated in the Treasury Department, have, although dishonored and practically inoperative, except to defeat the regulations & requirements of the State Department and the laws of Congress, been cancelled by the Treasury Department, through the action of the Comr. of Customs, Mr H. B. James, in Washington D.C.

I respectfully call the attention of the State Department to the facts established; and, from my past extensive acquaintance with the fictitious and fraudulent character of Custom House bonds, when given by irresponsible and unscrupulous agents and shysters, I hope the State Department may secure the co-operation of the Treasury Department, in enforcing regulations.

Very Respectfully
Charles Seymour
Consul

WM

Custom House, San Francisco, Cal.,

Collector's Office, Oct 19th, 1882

Hon E. L. Sullivan
Collector of Customs
San Francisco Cal
Dear Sir

Oblige me by stating whether frequent cases occur of merchandise arriving from Hong Kong or Canton, without invoices duly certified for entry, ~~for entry~~ at your Custom House; or without invoices certified by the U.S. Consul at the port of production, ownership, and original shipment; and whether, if such cases occur, there is any inconvenience in ascertaining actual value of such merchandise for duties; and whether such proceedings, besides occasioning inconvenience, executing bonds for the production of the invoices, and in

Copy

Custom House, San Francisco, Cal.,

Collector's Office, , 188

ascertaining valuation of imports, do not lead to or cause a fictitious and incorrect statement or view of the inter-national or foreign commerce, by unduly magnifying the apparent importations from one country, and causing a corresponding diminution of the volume of commerce with another country.

Do me the favor also to state whether the exaction of bonds requiring the production of invoices in such cases results in achieving the purpose therein specified and contemplated; or are the bonds eventually cancelled without the production of the required invoices.

Very Respectfully

Charles Seymour

Custom House, San Francisco, Cal.,

Collector's Office, Oct 20, 1882

Sir.

In reply to your letter of yesterday relative to the matter of the production of Consular Invoices of imports from Hongkong and Canton, I respectfully enclose herewith a letter from Deputy Collector Kellogg in charge of the First Division of this office, from which you will perceive that since April 1st 1882, the great majority of invoices presented at this office, of goods imported from the vicinity of Hongkong and Canton in China, have been certified at Hongkong.

That while 34 bonds have been

taken for the production of Consular Invoices covering goods imported apparently from Hong-Kong. none have been taken for goods exported from Canton.

That in the year 1881, 32 bonds taken for the production of invoices exported from HongKong were cancelled by special order of the Treasury Department.

That any failure of the parties to produce duly verified invoices of any goods imported at this port, is an inconvenience to this office and that, while it is possible that some invoices produced here as if the goods had been exported from HongKong

may have covered goods exported from Canton, this office has not knowingly accepted any such.

In regard to your query as to whether the verifying of invoices at ports other than the one of original exportation does not lead to a fictitious and incorrect statement of international commerce, I beg to say ~~I beg to say~~ that in the returns from this office to the Department goods imported from Hongkong are reported as from China indirect, therefore it is immaterial so far as statistics are concerned whether the invoices are certified at that place or Canton.

I am very respectfully
Ed. B. Jerome
Dep. Dist. Collector

Chas Seymour Esq

Custom House San Francisco
Collector's Office Oct. 19th 1882

Sir

In reply to the communication from Charles Seymour Esq. dated Oct 19th 1882 Which has been refered to me for report thereon. I have to say as follows.

1st. — Since April 1st 1882, 1617 Invoices have been received at this Office from Hong Kong and 50 Invoices from Canton, duly verified before the U.S. Consuls

2d. — During the same period 34 Bonds have been taken for the production of duly verified Invoices from Hong Kong, and no such Bonds in the Case of Imports from Canton.

3d. — By Special Order of the Treasury Department, dated July 19th 1882. Thirty two Bonds for the production of

verified Invoices from Hong Kong, given in the year 1881 have been Cancelled in this Office: no other Bonds have been cancelled except upon the production of the Invoices required thereby:

4th. - I am unable to recall any Instance where Merchandise valued at over One Hundred dollars arriving from Hong Kong, or Canton has been Entered without a verified invoice or a Bond to produce such Invoice.

5th. - Any failure to produce an Invoice duly verified before the U.S. Consul at or nearest the place of Shipment to the United States for any Goods Imported at this Port: Is of course an inconvenience to the Importer and to this Office.

6th.—While it is quite possible that some invoices entered here as from Hong Kong should have been verified at Canton,—this Office has in no case knowingly accepted such invoice

I am very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
L. W. Kellogg
Deputy Collector

To
Hon. E. L. Sullivan
Collector Customs

Dr St Clair

ac Jan 11/83 Sherman

No. 74. United States Consulate at Canton.

Mr Lyle Vice Consul in charge to the Department of State:

Reply to despatch No. 7 notifying the appointment of Charles Seymour of Wisconsin as Consul here.

and acknowledging receipt of circulars of September 5th, 13th & 16th 1882.

74.

United States Consulate.
Canton, November 18th 1882.

Alvey A. Adee, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 13th instant, of the despatch No. 1. of Acting Secretary, W. Hunter, Esquire, dated September 7th ultimo, notifying me that The President has appointed Charles Seymour of Wisconsin Consul of the United States for Canton, China; and requesting me to deliver to him, — upon his application therefor, — the records and archives of the office, the seal, press, flag, and arms, together with the Revised Statutes, the Statutes at Large, Wheaton's Digest, and all other books and

property in my possession belonging to the United States.

In reply thereto, I beg to assure you that I shall faithfully fulfill the wishes of the Government; and, so far as may be acceptable to Mr Seymour, I shall also cordially aid him in the discharge of the duties of the office, which by reason of the considerable increase of its business, will be more exigent and onerous than those of previous incumbents.

I have the honor to acknowledge, also, the receipt of the Department circulars of September 5th, 13th, & 16th, to the instructions conveyed in each of which I accord immediate attention; noticing in the

③.

Continuation
No. 74

United States Consulate
Canton, 188

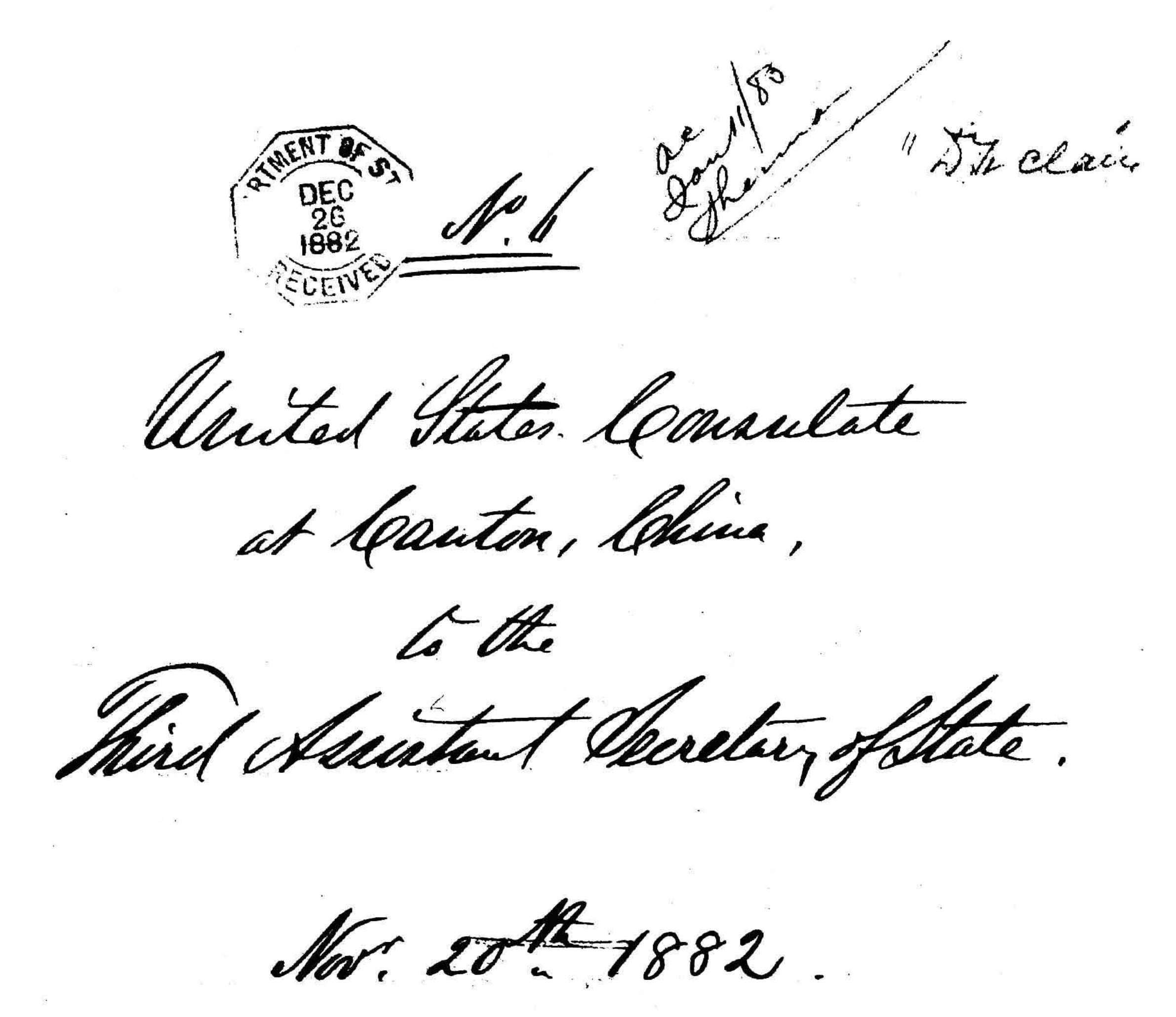
the first an error of date in the citation of the Circular of April 13th 1882, as of 1881. The second, calls attention to the increasing importance of the trade in Petroleum and requests fuller reports of the action of foreign Governments affecting its consumption and other particulars of interest to the producers. Mr Consul Seymour will, no doubt, report upon this matter at an early period after his arrival: Meantime, I may mention that I learn of a recent concession of a monopoly of sale in this Province with conditions of a precautionary kind, for a term of three years, on payment of Lekin at 40 cents per case of Kerosine.

The third of these circulars, directs the prompt reporting of the names of gentlemen who may be designated to act temporarily for Consular Agents; and will serve to govern my successor or myself.

In conclusion, I have much satisfaction in reporting a continued marked increase in the volume of business in this district with the United States; and, although the price of the great staple, Raw Silk, is very moderate this season, the aggregate value of shipments exceeds $2,600,000. leaving about six weeks still to be recorded in the Export statistics.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

[signature]


DEPARTMENT OF STATE DEC 26 1882 RECEIVED

No. 6

ae Jan 11/83 Sherman

"Dr. St. Clair"

United States Consulate
at Canton, China,
to the
Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Nov. 20th 1882.

Subject.

Arrival of Consul & non-arrival of
Exequatur.

6.

United States Consulate
Canton, Nov 20th 1882.

Hon A. A. Adee
Third Asst. Secy of State
Washington D.C.
Dear Sir

We certify that Charles Seymour, U.S. Consul, arrived at his post of duty in Canton, China, this twentieth day of November A.D. 1882; & awaits the arrival of his Exequatur, which has not been received at this Consulate.

Very Respectfully

Charles Seymour
Consul.

[illegible]
U.S. Vice Consul in charge

U.S. Vice-Consul General at Shanghai duly notified as above. C.S.

Confidentially communicated / Despatch

United States Consulate:

Canton. 28th Nov 1882.

Mr Consul Seymour handed me a copy of the pamphlet "Register of the Department of State" for my own use and intimated his purpose to point out several errors that I discovered at a glance yesterday; but as I discovered the pointed request of the Department last evening that follows the title page, addressed not only to all Officers of the Department service, but to gentlemen generally, to aid in correcting errors in the Register, I venture, unofficially, to note those connected with this Office: namely: —

1. The retention of the name of Mr C. Chung as Interpreter; whereas he was dismissed finally in 1880 as Despatch No 353 of March 20th 1880 signed by Hon Secretary Evarts shows.

And Mr Chiu. a Kwan appointed Interpreter early in 1881; but I do not find that Mr Lorings reported or made any record thereof.

2. Mr Octavius Johnson left Hoi How sometime in October 1881; and was succeeded by Mr Frater; who in turn left early in May; and I had the honor on the 10th of July to nominate Mr John N. Jordan, H.B.M. Acting Consul there, as U.S. Consular Agent at Kiung Chow (the official name of the district in which Hoi How is the port) that gentleman having told me that he would remain there at least one year.

Concurrently, I nominated Mr G. M. H. Playfair, H.B.M. Acting Consul at Pak-hoi, U.S. Consular Agent there;

there; and, probably, to remain also, a year, at least.

It will be well to insert Pak-hoi as well as Kiungchow in the list, instead of Hoi How.

3. At Swatow, Mr. Wm. T. Jones has succeeded Mr. Williams, as the Department records will shew.

I consider it my duty to state the foregoing corrections; but in case Mr. Seymour fulfils his declared purpose, please consider this note superfluous.

[illegible]

DJ1 Clarr

No. 6 bis

United States Consulate at Canton
November 30th 1882.

To

Hon A. A. Adee,
Third Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Subject.
Joint Certificate of Consul
and Vice Consul.

Synopsis.
Certificate of outgoing & incoming Officers.
Inventory of U.S. property.

f his

United States Consulate.
Canton, November 30th 1882.

We certify, on this the thirtieth day of November A.D. 1882, the services of Gideon Nye ceased, and he is entitled to his salary, or fees, including said day; and that the services of Charles Seymour commenced the day following, he having received the archives, a full and complete inventory of which is hereto annexed, as required by the Consular Regulations Article IX.

Charles Seymour
Consul.

[illegible]
~~H. S. Rice Consul late in charge~~

To Hon. A. A. Adee
Third Asst. Sec'y of State
Washington D.C.

Inventory of Records – Furnitures, &c. &c. in the U.S. Consulate at Canton – handed over to Charles Seymour Esquire by Gideon Nye. December 1st 1882.

1 Copy-Press, 1 Seal press and Seals, 2 Coat of Arms, 10 vols: U.S. Statutes at Large, 1 Lot Commercial Relations, 3 Desks – 1 desk and 2 tables, 1 Diplomatic Correspondence, 1 Record case, 1 Picture of U.S. Senate, Wheaton's International Law, 1 Letter Scale and Weights, 1 Fee Book, 2 Invoices Books, 1 Letter Book for State Department, 1 Ledger, 3 Miscellaneous Books, 1 Record Marine Protest, 1 Record of Extended Protest, 2 Records of Consular Courts, 2 Daily ships journals, 1 Record of quarterly statement of Fees, 1 Book – Arrival and Departure of American ships, 1 Record of Births and Deaths, 16 Files for Circulars and Letters, 2 Register of Letters sent, 2 Register of Letters received, 1 Record of Protest, 1 Record of American Citizens, 1 Book of Passports, 2 Blank books, 1 Record of Passports, 1 Record of Relief of American Seamen, 3 Seals for Invoices, 1 Lot blank forms, 4 Official ivory seals, 2 Chinese Ink stands, 1 Iron box, 2 Chit books, 1 cover for official circulars, 1 case glass doors for blank forms, 1 small lot Envelopes, 1 vol: Import duties, 1 pine table, 2 chairs, 2 volumes Consular Regulations, 1 Lot flags, 1 Boat-flag, 1 Lot old press copy-books, 1 Seal and stamp for Consular Agency at Keung Chow Foo, 1 do for Whampoa, 2 vols Phillips on Insurance, Chitty's on Bills, Sergeant on Const: Law, Sedgwick on M. Damages, Abbott's shipping, Chitty's Contracts, Blunt's Com: Digest, Story's Bills, Story's Contracts, Digest of Rev: Laws, Marshall's Insurance, Collyer's part=nership, Naval Laws, and 2 vols Homer's Court Martial, 1 glass pannel case with pigeon holes, 1 stand for Record books, " " " 3 Ink stands, 1 office table green B. cover – cover only, 1 call bell, 1 sealing wax lamp, 1 new Miscellaneous Record book, 1 Book Current Accounts, 1 Lot Stationery, 2 office chairs, 1 clock out of order, 1 Picture of Washington, 1 Date Block, 2 Boxes of Archives, 1 Box for flags, 1 official Sedan chair presented by F. Carrow, 1 Lot Chair Bearers' uniforms presented by F. Carrow, 1 Flag=staff (not up), 1 case for Books in current use, 1 Letter clip for Invoices, 1 Court Flat

Received the above, December 1st 1882.

1, A.

United States Consulate.
Canton, Nov.r 20th 1882

Hon A. A. Adee
Third Asst. Sec.y of State
Washington D.C.
Sir

We certify that Charles Seymour, U.S. Consul, arrived at his post of duty in Canton, China, this twentieth day of November A.D. 1882; and awaits the arrival of his Exequatur, which has not been received at this Consulate.

Very Respectfully
Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul
[illegible]
[illegible] Vice Consul in charge

No. 7

D H Clair

Decr. 1st 1882

United States Consulate
at Canton
To
The Third Ass^t. Secr^y of State.

Subject

Delays in correspondence.

7

United States Consulate.
Canton, Decr. 1st. 1882.

Hon. A. A. Adee
Third Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington D. C.
Dear Sir

Please consider some valid reasons for permitting correspondence between the State Department and this Consulate to be sent direct by Steamers from San Francisco to Hong Kong, instead of delaying letters, pkgs, &c at Yokohama for a weekly mail Steamer to Shanghai; & again delaying them at Shanghai for mail steamers from that place to Hong Kong; & subjecting the mail matter to additional foreign postage.

If necessary, copies might be sent to Shanghai from Washington or Canton.

The past or present system, or process of delays, should be & can be rectified.

It is intolerable, & seems to be unbusiness-like.

It is like carrying on correspondence between Washington & Havana via St. Louis or New Orleans, or between Washington & Halifax via Chicago or Detroit; or between Washington & Winnipeg via Quebec or Omaha. It is too absurd for criticism.

Letters, maps & documents, &c mailed by the State Department Oct 3rd 1882, per Str. Belgic from San Francisco Oct 18th, reached this Consulate during the past week. The Exequatur, which the State Dept. notified me the first week in Sept. (three months ago) would be sent to me here, has not yet come to hand.

The Viceroy of the Canton District is temporarily absent, & his place supplied by another official, who may perhaps authorize to act as Consul when he gets around to the application; but it is regarded extremely humiliating for any Consul to implore permission from a subordinate Chinese official to exercise Consular functions, when the Consul may be required to press upon that same Chinese official some points of business that are wholly inconsistent with the idea of sufferance.

Very Respectfully

Charles Seymour

Consul

D. St. Clair

file

No. 75



United States Consulate.
Canton, December 9th 1882.

Alvey A. Adee, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of despatches No 45 and 46, dated the 10th of October and signed by John Davis, Esquire, Acting Secretary of State; the last of which I delivered to my successor in charge. The first informs me that my No 62 to 70 had been received and that my official Bond as Vice Consul had been approved and had been deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury.

It remains for me to express my gratification and tender my thanks.

Respectfully doing so,
I remain,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
[signature]
U. S. Vice Consul

This despatch does not appear to have been sent through the Consul General. Ask if it was so sent & if not, why not.

So ac. Jany 18/83

D H Clair

No. 8.

United States Consulate at Canton,

December 11th 1882.

From

Charles Seymour U.S. Consul

To

Hon. A. A. Adee, Third Asst. Sec'y of State.

Subject.

Trial of Seamen on Barque "John D. Brewer".

Synopsis:

Gross misconduct and insubordination on American Barque "John D. Brewer" at Whampoa, the Port of Canton, Nov. 30th 1882; and action of retiring "Vice Consul in Charge" & incoming U.S. Consul in Emergency.

Request of Consul in regard to time while waiting for authority to act as Consul.

1

No 8

United States Consulate.
Canton, Dec 11th 1882

Hon A. A. Adee,
Third Assistant Secretary
of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir

On Thursday, 30th day of November A.D. 1882, at Whompoa, the Port of Canton for sea-going vessels, the American Barque "John D. Brewer", of Boston, Massachusetts, in the absence of its Master, Walter L. Josselyn, to Hong Kong, on ship's business, was the scene of gross misconduct and insubordination, verging on mutiny, resulting in violence & phlebotomy, and considerable injury, to the Chief Officer or First Mate, and one of the crew.

2

Complaints, by the Master and First Officer or Mate, having been lodged at this Consulate, against two seamen, named Alfred Johansen (a Swede) and Harry Rolends (a Russian), and hospital aid and treatment being necessary for Alfred Johansen, due attention was promptly given to the case. On Friday December 1st 1882, Alfred Johansen was brought to the Presbyterian Mission Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. John G. Kerr, who is still caring for the disabled seaman Johansen. This deplorable occurrence came just as "the United States Consul in charge" was about retiring from the duties of the Consulate, & when

3

the incoming United States Consul, Charles Seymour), was about to enter upon Consular duties.

It seemed imperative and necessary that an investigation into the facts should commence Monday December fourth A.D. 1882, in equity and justice to all concerned.

I had been waiting in Canton, at my post of duty, since Monday, 20th day of November, awaiting the arrival of my Exequatur from Peking, or permission from the local authority to enter upon my consular duties; but neither had reached me, except that on Monday, Decr. 4th, I received from Peking, through

4

U.S. Vice Consul General Cheshire at Shanghai, my Commission, on which was a statement by the Secretary of Legation that my Exequatur was secured November fifteenth A.D. 1882. Possibly the Exequatur may reach Canton some time during the decade. However, the Viceroy, temporarily acting in the Canton District during the absence of the Viceroy of this District, came to our rescue, by sending to this Consulate, on Sunday, third day of December, 1882, a dispatch that was received on Monday, fourth day of December, 1882, stating he could find no precedent whatever for granting any permission of the kind asked.

5

The Viceroy added that any arrangement entered into by U.S. Vice Consul, Gideon Nye, and the U.S. Consul, Charles Seymour, as to the time of the U.S. Vice Consul's retirement from, and cessation of, Consular duties; and their commencement by the U.S. Consul, would be perfectly satisfactory to the Viceroy.

The Vice-Consul desired to close his Consular duties with the thirtieth day of November A.D. 1882; and the Consul thus entered upon his Consular duties on the first day of December A.D. 1882, as stated in our joint certificate, bearing date December first, 1882. I hope you will see that the proper

6

arrangements are made with the Fifth Auditor of the U.S. Treasury, to insure payment of my draft for the time I was here waiting for authority to act as U.S. Consul — viz for the ten days between the twentieth day of November, 1882, and first day of December, 1882, amounting to Ninety five & 11/100 dollars for which sum I will make a separate draft; and also I shall send to the Fifth Auditor a certificate of facts.

In the meantime, I am on duty; and shall continue the investigation of the "John D Brewer" case — "Acting judicially", & to the best of my humble ability.

Very Respectfully
Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul.

D. J. Sclain

Rec'd Feb 26 83 Sherman

No. 8. United States Consulate at Canton.

December 18th 1882.

Mr Nye _ Vice Consul to Alvey A. Adee, Esquire

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Rendering Accounts for fractional

Quarter, on handing over charge, &c.

No. 76.

United States Consulate.
Canton, 18th December 1882

Alvey A. Adee, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you the several Accounts pertaining to the fractional antecedent portion of the current Quarter's business of this office ended on the 30th ultimo; thus leaving to my successor in charge, Mr Consul Seymour, the whole of the present month to report upon in due course, when it will be his privilege also to complete the quarterly & annual Returns: In which duties, I shall be well disposed to aid him, should he so request. The following are the enclosures: -

1. Account of Fees, Salary & Miscellaneous

Expenses, balanced by my Drafts upon the Hon: The Secretary of State for $71.45 & the Hon: The Secretary of The Treasury for $115.16.

—2. Account of Miscellaneous Expenses, in duplicate.

—3. Record of Notarial Services.

Other than these, it is not my privilege, in dealing with the prior fractional portion of a Quarter, to render Returns offensively anticipating my successor and now superior Officer; otherwise I should zealously enter upon a welcome duty.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
[illegible]
U.S. Vice Consul
late in Charge

Enclosures
3 as particularized.

Form 159.

Quarterly transcript of the Record of Notarial services at the Consulate Canton, during the fraction of the quarter ended the 30th day of November 1882.

No. Invoice	Date.	To whom the service was rendered.	Nature of the service.	Amount of fee or compensation. $	Cts.	Remarks.
843	October 4	Herbert Dent & Co	Certifying to a copy of this Invoice	2		
845	" 5	Russell & Co	" " " " " " "	2		
848	" 6	Thomas Rowe Smith	" " " " " " "	2		
849	" "	Russell & Co	" " " " " " "	2		
850	" "	"	" " " " " " "	2		
851	" "	Linstead & Davis	" " " " " " "	2		
852	" "	"	" " " " " " "	2		
853	" "	Deacon & Co	" " " " " " "	2		
868	" 12	"	" " " " " " "	2		
869	" "	"	" " " " " " "	2		
872	" "	"	" " " " " " "	2		
878	" 14	"	" " " " " " "	2		
879	" "	Cartowitz & Co	" " " " " " "	2		
881	" "	Herbert Dent & Co	" " " " " " "	2		
882	" "	"	" " " " " " "	2		
883	" "	Russell & Co	" " " " " " "	2		
884	" "	Linstead & Davis	" " " " " " "	2		
889	" 16	Hesse & Co	" " " " " " "	2		
891	" "	Thomas Rowe Smith	" " " " " " "	2		
899	" 24	Russell & Co	" " " " " " "	2		
900	" "	"	" " " " " " "	2		
907	" 25	"	" " " " " " "	2		
913	" "	Thomas Rowe Smith	" " " " " " "	2		
914	" 26	Russell & Co	" " " " " " "	2		
917	" "	Linstead & Davis	" " " " " " "	2		
918	" "	Deacon & Co	" " " " " " "	2		
919	" "	Russell & Co	" " " " " " "	2		
929	November 3	Herbert Dent & Co	" " " " " " "	2		
937	" "	Deacon & Co	" " " " " " "	2		
939	" "	"	" " " " " " "	2		
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thomas Rowe Smith	" " " " " " "	2		

941	"	"	"				2
942	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " "	2
943	"	"	Cartowitz Co	"	"	" " " " "	2
947	"	"	Linstead & Davis	"	"	" " " " "	2
[illegible]	"	"	Russell Co	"	"	" " " " "	2
949	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " " "	2
950	"	7	Hesse Co		"	two copies " " "	4
955	"	10	Thomas Rowe & Smith	"	"	a copy " " "	2
956	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " "	2
957	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " "	2
958	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " "	2
959	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " "	2
960	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " "	2
961	"	"	Russell Co	"	"	" " " " "	2
980	"	18	Linstead & Davis	"	"	" " " " "	2
985	"	20	Cartowitz Co	"	"	" " " " "	2
986	"	"	Herbert Dent Co	"	"	" " " " "	2
987	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " "	2
988	"	"	Thomas Rowe & Smith	"	"	" " " " "	2
989	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " "	2
990	"	"	Russell Co	"	"	" " " " "	2
991	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " "	2
992	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " "	2
994	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " "	2
995	"	"	Herbert Dent Co	"	"	" " " " "	2
996	"	21	Deacon Co	"	"	" " " " "	2
1,007	"	28	Russell Co	"	"	" " " " "	2
1,010	"	30	"	"	"	" " " " "	2
1,013	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " "	2
1,014	"	"	Deacon Co	"	"	" " " " "	2
1,017	"	"	Herbert Dent Co	"	"	" " " " "	2
1,018	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " "	2
1,019	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " "	2
1,020	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " "	2
1,021	"	"	Russell Co	"	"	" " " " "	2
1,022	"	"	Siemssen Co	"	"	" " " " "	2
						$	736

I certify that the foregoing Record of Notarial services is a full and correct transcript of the Record of this Consulate, and that the same contains a true and accurate statement of all the Fees received at this Consulate for such services during the period named.

[signature]
U. S. CONSUL
Vice in charge

D.S.Hill

No. 11 — File — Ac. Feb. 26/83

United States Consulate.
Canton, 18th December 1882.

[illegible] A. Adee, Esquire
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose the Account of Miscellaneous Expenses at this Office during the months of October & November, ended the 30th ultimo, shewing $71.15/100 say Seventy one Dollars & fifteen cents to Debit; which is balanced by my Draft upon the Hon: the Secretary of State @ 15 d/s for a like sum.

The rendering is in duplicate, as are the several vouchers of payments.

I beg to state that these and the separate renderings have been delayed by my engagements as Clerk of the Court, in a case whose inception was on the 1st instant.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant
[illegible]
Vice Consul late in charge

Enclosures
Account in duplicate
Vouchers No. 1 @ 4.

I do not see that any present action is needed by the Dept in this case - we may (has) now get in the [illegible] claim - however

No. 9

Ac Jan 27/83 [illegible]

United States Consulate
Canton, China

The Cons. has again sent to the Dept direct + the Cons. Genl may have something to say about it -

From

Charles Seymour U.S. Consul

To

Hon. A. A. Adee Third Ass't. Secy
of State.

Subject.
Trial of Seamen of American
Barque "John D. Brewer"
of Boston, Mass.

9

United States Consulate.
Canton, Dec. 22nd 1882.

Hon. A. A. Adee
Third Asst. Secy of State
Washington D. C.
Sir -

The seamen, Alfred Johansen (a Swede), and Harry Rolands (a Russian), of the American Barque "John D. Brewer", of Boston, Massachusetts, referred to in my despatch No. 8, dated 11th inst, were duly tried in this Consular Court; and as the testimony of one of the accused (Johansen) implicated the second Mate, Henry Doucett (a British subject, & native of Nova Scotia), he was also tried.

The results of their trial are set forth in accompanying copy of the Judgment; which, with the

testimony, ~~statement~~ statement of expenses incurred, and full report of proceedings in the case, will be sent to the U.S. Consul General, Shanghai.

Very Respectfully
Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul.

With 1 Enclosure

(C)

In the Consular Court of the United States Consulate,
at Canton, December 15th 1882,

The U.S. Consul, Charles Seymour, acting
[ju]dicially, in the Criminal Case of
"The United States of America"
"versus"
"Alfred Johansen and Harry Rolends",
on complaint of
Walter L. Josselyn, Master, and Dennison
P. Moore, First Mate, of American Barque
"John D. Brewer", of Boston, Massachusetts;
[g]ives the following

Judgment.

Testimony having been heard on behalf of
[c]omplainants, Walter L. Josselyn, Master,
[an]d Dennison P. Moore, First Mate,
[of] the American Barque "John D. Brewer",
[a]nd of Alfred Johansen and Harry Rolends,
[ac]cused [se]amen on said Barque, now moored

(2)

at Whampoa, the port of Canton, China, for sea-going sailing-vessels; the following facts have been elicited; and on them is based the judgement of this Court. ——

The Barque "John D. Brewer", of Boston, Massachusetts, sailed, on the first day of May last, from the Port of New York (New York), and arrived at the Port of Shanghai, China, August 17th 1882; and after going to Foo-Chow, and returning to Shanghai, arrived at Whampoa, November 2d th 1882, via Hong Kong; and is still moored at Whampoa, awaiting cargo. ——

Alfred Johansen, one of the accused seamen, is a Swede— having shipped at Shanghai. ——

(3

Harry Rolands, another of the accused seamen, is a Russian — having shipped at New York.

Both Johansen and Rolands were summoned to appear in this Court on Monday December 4th 1882, and did so appear, for trial on, and to make answer to, charges of gross misconduct and insubordination, and complaints made by the Master, Walter L. Josselyn, and the First Mate, Dennison P. Moore, of the Barque "John D. Brewer", to the United States Consul at Canton.

The accused and accusers have, ~~throughout~~ the trial, both at this Consulate and at the Hospital, been brought face to face; and all

(4)

concerned have had the fullest
opportunity to examine witnesses
on both sides.

The testimony is clear and positive
that on Thursday, November 30th 1882,
in the absence of the Master, Walter
L. Josselyn, at Hong Kong, on Ship's
business, the crew combined in
obtaining several bottles of vile
spirituous liquor, causing intox-
ication and disturbance, and rendering
several of the seamen of the Barque
unfit for their duties and service;
some of whom became objects of
discipline, correction, and attention
by the Chief Officer of the Barque,
Dennison P. Moore.

One of the seamen thus intoxicated
and unfit for duty was Alfred Johansen,

(5)

one of the accused in this trial. Another of the crew, who shared in causing the grog to be brought into the ship, in violation of shipping articles and rules of the officers of the Barque, was Harry Ralends, one of the accused; who did not imbibe so freely of the liquor as to become intoxicated, because he discovered it was very bad liquor. Johansen, according to the testimony of all of the witnesses, became exceedingly violent, and had a prolonged struggle with the Chief Officer or First Mate; who, in self-defense, inflicted a severe blow upon Johansen's head with an iron belaying-pin; and subsequently Johansen pursued the First Mate with a sheath-knife,

(6)

which was finally surrendered
to the Harbor Master of Whampoa,
Henry Eldredge, who went aboard
the Barque in response to calls for
help, and rescued the First Mate,
whose life was in peril. —
The First Mate, although armed
with a revolver, took refuge upon
the top of the "Cabin-house", to avoid
Johansen, and to avert the act of
shooting Johansen in self-defense.

The irons in which Johansen,
finally, was placed, were brought,
to the deck, from the Cabin, by the
daughter of the Captain of the Barque,
whose family were on board the ship,
until taken, for safety, ashore to the
Harbor Master's residence, where they
remained until the return of Captain
Josselyn on Saturday, the second day of December.

(7)

The Harbor Master certifies, that, during his experience of twenty four years in connection with sea-going vessels, he never witnessed a worse condition of affairs on a ship; which he describes as having been, at the time of his arrival on board the Barque "John D. Brewer", gross misconduct, violence, and insubordination, verging on mutiny. ——

During these scenes of turbulence and violence, Rolends offered no assistance in restoring order and authority of the officer in charge of the ship; but, on the contrary, by his acts and demeanor, while sharpening a sheath-knife, and going to portions of the ship to which he did not belong, encouraged the

(8)

violent and enraged Johansen to proceed without molestation; and did not, in any manner, assist the officers of the Ship to restore order and tranquility; but, finally went forward to his proper place in the Ship, under the orders of the wife of Captain Josselyn whose presence of mind and noble courage enabled her to assist in restoring rightful authority over the ship.

The testimony of Johansen, implicating the Second Mate of the Barque, led to a trial of that Officer, named Henry Doucett, who was honorably acquitted.

The testimony of Dr. John G. Kerr, establishes the fact that Johansen is able to leave the Hospital, and has sustained no permanent injury.

(9)

The penalties prescribed in the United States Statutes, for acts of violence by seamen against officers of a ship, and for insubordination, are of greater severity than the circumstances of the present case demand; for it must be stated, in truth and verity, that evidence is not wanting to establish the fact that the conduct of the First Mate on the "John D. Brewer" has been marked by ill-advised and censurable roughness and harshness toward toward sailors subject to his command; and, therefore, while no one can justify retaliation on the part of seamen for the misconduct of their officers, who are alike amenable to the laws;

(10)

I shall, in mitigation of the punishment and penalties provided in the Statutes for acts of the nature involved in the disturbance that rendered this investigation and trial necessary; and, also, in consideration of the severe injury received by Johansen at the hands of the First Mate of the Barque; reduce the penalties and punishments for the acts of the accused to the lowest possible degree consistent with my sense of duty in administering justice, as Consul of the United States of America - acting judicially, in the matter under consideration.

Having heard and tried the complaint filed by Walter L Joselyn and Dennison F Moore against Alfred Johansen and Harry Rolands, the judgment of this Court is that Alfred Johansen being guilty of

(11)

violation of the shipping articles; and of the rules of the Barque "John D. Brewer", and the orders of its officers; and also guilty of gross misconduct, drunkenness, violence and insubordination; is and shall be discharged from further service on said Barque; and shall, for the term of sixty days, commencing from the date of his arrival at Whampoa, be confined in the British Jail at Whampoa, under judgment of this Court; and that Harry Rolends, being guilty of gross misconduct, in not assisting to maintain good order on said Barque; but, on the contrary, stimulating Johansen to turbulence by appearing on deck with a sheath-knife in hand, is and shall be discharged from further service on said Barque, with his forfeiture of balance due him by the ship and its owners for wages, and also of extra wages.

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul — Acting judicially.

Ack. Comply

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL JAN 17 1883 SHANGHAI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE MAR 1 1883 RECEIVED

No. 10

A H Clair

ordered ac Mar 8/83 Sherman

United States Consulate, Canton, China.

Dec. 30th 1883

FROM

Charles Seymour, U. S. Consul,

TO

Hon. A. A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Subject.

Flags.

SYNOPSIS.

Requisition for a supply of new U.S. flags.

No. 10

United States Consulate, Canton, China.

December 30th 1882

Hon. A. A. Adee
Third Asst. Secty. of State
Washington D. C.

Sir

Agreeably with 516 of U.S. Consular Regulations I hereby make requisition upon the State Department for a set of new U.S. Flags, of three or five sizes. For years past no U.S. Flag has been seen at this Consulate, except old, ragged, and rotten rags, stowed away in trunks or boxes. I found the mast laying on the ground in an alley next to the Consulate building, as the premises

occupied as U.S. Consulate did not have a place on which the flag staff could be erected, except in rear of the buildings, and immediately adjacent to the "privy" of the servants or "Coolies" employed by the Consul. Upon hoisting the flag-staff at the new place of this Consulate, fronting the Harbor and River of Canton, in line with the German and British Consulates along the "Bund", it was found all of the old flags were too ragged and rotten for decent appearance. With very careful usage, & constant patching, possibly they may last until your supply of new flags will arrive; but probably not.

Very Respectfully,
Charles Seymour,
U.S. Consul.





No. 11.

D. St. Clair

United States Consulate, Canton, China.

Dec. 30th 1883

FROM

Charles Seymour, U. S. Consul,

TO

Hon. A. A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Subject.

Removal of the Consulate.

SYNOPSIS.

Reasons for abandoning the old; and going to a better location, fronting the River & Harbor.

No. ....1........

United States Consulate, Canton, China.

Dec 30th 1882

Hon. A. A. Adee
Third Ass't Secy of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

Upon my arrival here, I found the building, occupied as U.S. Consulate, very undesirable; and did not hesitate to get out of it, and into a more desirable one immediately. My reasons for so doing were that there was no place on which to erect a flagstaff, which I found going to ruin on the alley at the side of the Consular building; and that several of the outer & inner doors were without suitable or any locks and keys, or handles or bolts, or fastenings, that made the building secure, or the rooms closed against outsiders; and that the ugly old barracks, which had been gladly abandoned by all former tenants,

could not be warmed in Winter; and that being shut in by trees, and cut off from the sea-breeze by trees & buildings in front of, & between it and the River, is intolerably hot in Summer; and that the walls, once papered twelve or fifteen years ago, contrary to the sanitary conditions & requirements of the climate & locality, are in an unsightly & unhealthful condition; and that the owner of the property, residing in England, positively required the tenant to keep & deliver the same in a good state of repair, which could not be done without great expense. For these reasons I moved the Consulate into a well located & more convenient, although less imposing building, known as "the Thomas bungaloe"; whose owner assumes the rent of the vacant house, upon payment by me of a bonus. We are now on the "Bund", fronting the Harbor & River. Very Respectfully,

Charles Seymour

U.S. Consul.





No. 12

ac
apl 8 '83

United States Consulate, Canton, China.

Jany 8th 1883

FROM

Charles Seymour, U. S. Consul,

TO

Hon. A. A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Subject.

Consular Court Expenses

SYNOPSIS.

Accounts, Vouchers, & Items,
in Criminal case of
United States versus
A. Johansen & H. Rolends.

No. 12

United States Consulate, Canton, China.

January 8th 1883

Hon. A. A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir:

Herewith I send Statement of Expenses, with account, vouchers, &c in the U.S. Consular Court, at Canton, in the trial of turbulent seamen on American Barque "John D. Brewer".

While keeping faithfully in view the ends of justice, it has been my endeavor to prevent unnecessary expenses, in this case, and upon careful consideration of all that has transpired, I cannot now see how or where those two objects could have been more justly achieved.

Very Respectfully

Charles Seymour

U.S. Consul

Acting judicially.

Form 137

[Form No. ~~121~~ 137]

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE ~~GENERAL~~ AT ~~SHANGHAI~~ Canton, CHINA.

Return of *Criminal* **Suits from the** *first* **day of** *October 1882* **to the** *thirty first* **day of** *December* **1882, inclusive.**

No. of Case.	Date of First Proceedings.	Name and Nationality of Plaintiff.	Names of Defendants.	Nature of Suit.	Judgment.	Amount of Fine Imposed.	Amount of Fees Charged to and Received by U.S. Consulate	Disposition of Fines and Fees.	~~Appeal.~~
	1882 / Dec first	United States of America, on Complaint Walter L. Jonelyn & Dennison P. Moore	Alfred Johansen	Gross misconduct	Convicted	Discharged from Ship, & imprisoned sixty days in jail.	$ 9.30	Witness fees	
			Harry Rolends;	Gross misconduct	Convicted	Discharged from ship, with forfeiture of wages.	$ 18.00	Jail-keeping of prisoner	
			& Henry Doucett.	Misconduct	Honorably acquitted	None	$ 51.30	Constables Expenses.	
							$ 97.08	Clerk's fees	
							$ 8.00	Hospital fees & expenses.	
						Total	$ 183.68		

Canton, China Jany 8th 1883

Charles Seymour

U.S. Consul

Form 137

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE

Return of Criminal **Suits from the** first **day of** October 1882 **to**

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAMES OF DEFENDANTS	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.
	1882 / Dec first	United States of America, on Complaint of Walter L. Jonelyn & Dennison P. Moore	Alfred Johansen	Gross misconduct	Convicted
			Harry Rolends;	Gross misconduct	Convicted
			& Henry Doucett	Misconduct	Honorably acquitted

表格局部(1)

[FORM No. ~~121.~~ 137]

~~GENERAL~~ AT Canton, ~~SHANGHAI~~ CHINA.

to the thirty first day of December 1882, inclusive.

	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED to AND RECEIVED ~~from~~ U.S. Consulate	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. ~~Hearing. Associates. Clerks. Marshal. Interpreters.~~ Constable	~~APPEAL.~~
...ed	Discharged from Ship, & imprisoned sixty days in jail.	$ 9.30	Witness fees	
...ted	Discharged from ship, with forfeiture of wages.	$ 18.00	Jail-keeping of prisoner	
...itted	None.	$ 51.30	Constables Expenses.	
		$ 97.08	Clerk's fees.	
		$ 8.00	Hospital fees & expenses.	

Total $ 183.68

Canton, China Jany 8th 1883

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul

表格局部(2)

Copy (1)

In the Consular Court
of the
United States Consulate,
at
Canton, December 15th 1882;
The
United States Consul,
Charles Seymour,
Acting judicially,
in the Criminal Case of
"The United States of America
versus
Alfred Johansen and Harry Rolends";
on complaint of
Walter L. Joselyn, Master,
and
Dennison P. Moore, First Mate,
of the
American Barque, John D. Brewer,
of Boston, Massachusetts,
gives the following

Judgment.

Testimony having been heard on behalf of complainants, Walter. L Joselyn, Master, and Dennison P.

(2)

Moore, First Mate; and of the accused, Alfred Johansen and Harry Rolends, seamen, all of the American Barque "John D. Brewer" (of Boston, Massachusetts) and now moored at Whampoa, the port of Canton, China, for sea-going sailing vessels; the following facts were elicited; and on them is based the judgment of this Court.

The Barque "John D. Brewer" of Boston, Massachusetts, sailed on the first day of May last, from the Port of New York, New York, and arrived at the port of Shanghai, China, August 17th 1882; and after going to Foo-chow, and returning to Shanghai, arrived at Whampoa, November 24th 1882, via Hong Kong; and is still moored at Whampoa, awaiting cargo.

Alfred Johansen, one of the accused seamen is a Swede - having shipped at Shanghai. Harry Rolends, another of the accused seamen, is a Russian - having shipped at New York.

Both Johansen and Rolends were summoned to appear in this Court

(3)

on Monday December 4th 1882, and did
so appear, for trial on, and to make
answer to, charges of gross misconduct
and insubordination, and complaints
made by the Master, Walter L. Josselyn,
and the First Mate, Dennison P. Moore,
of the Barque "John D. Brewer",
to the United States Consul, at Canton.
The accused and accusers have,
throughout the trial, both at this
Consulate and at the Hospital,
been brought face to face; and
all concerned have had the fullest
opportunity to examine witnesses on
both sides. The testimony is
clear and positive that on Thursday,
November 30th 1882, in the absence
of the Master, Walter L. Josselyn,
at Hong Kong, on ship's business,
the crew combined in obtaining
several bottles of vile spirituous
liquor, causing intoxication and
disturbance, and rendering several
of the ~~seamen~~ of the Barque unfit

(4)

for their duties and service; some of whom became objects of discipline, correction, and attention, by the Chief Officer of the Barque, Dennison P. Moore. One of the seamen thus intoxicated and unfit for duty was Alfred Johansen, one of the accused in this trial. Another of the crew, who shared in causing the grog to be brought into the ship, in violation of shipping articles and rules of the officers of the Barque, was Harry Rolends, one of the accused; who did not imbibe so freely of the liquor as to become intoxicated, because he discovered it was very bad liquor. Johansen, according to the testimony of all of the witnesses, became exceedingly violent, and had a prolonged struggle with the Chief Officer or First Mate; who, in self-defense, inflicted a severe blow upon Johansen's head with an iron belaying pin; and subsequently Johansen pursued the First Mate with a sheath-knife, which was ~~finally~~ surrendered to the Harbor-

(5)

Master of Whampoa, Henry Eldredge;
who went aboard the Barque in response
to calls for help, and rescued the First
Mate, whose life was in peril.
The First Mate, although armed
with a revolver, took refuge upon the
top of the "Cabin-house", to avoid Johansen,
and to avert the ~~necessity~~ act of shooting
Johansen in self-defense. The
irons in which Johansen, finally,
was placed, were brought, from the
cabin, to the deck, by the daughter
of the Captain of the Barque; whose
family were on board the ship, until
taken, for safety, ashore to the Harbor
Master's residence; where they re-
mained until the return of Captain
Joscelyn, on Saturday, December 2nd 1882.
The Harbor Master testifies, that,
during his experience of twenty-four
years in connection with sea-going
vessels, he never witnessed a worse
condition of affairs on a ship; which
he describes as having been, at the time

(6)

of his arrival on board the Barque "John D. Brewer", gross misconduct, violence, and insubordination, bordering on mutiny. During these scenes of turbulence and violence, Rolands offered no assistance in restoring order and authority of the officer in charge of the ship; but, on the contrary, by his acts and demeanor, while sharpening a sheath-knife, and going to portions of the ship to which he did not belong, encouraged the violent and enraged Johansen to proceed, without molestation; and did not, in any manner, assist the officers of the ship to restore order and tranquility; but finally went forward to his proper place in the ship, under the orders of the wife of Captain Donelson. Her presence of mind and noble courage enabled her to assist in restoring rightful authority over the ship.

(7)

The testimony of Johansen, implicating the Second Mate of the Barque, led to the trial of that Officer, named Henry Doucett, (a British subject, and native of Nova Scotia,) who was honorably acquitted.

The testimony of Dr. John G. Kerr, Superintendent of the Hospital in which Johansen has been under treatment for a fortnight, establishes the fact that Johansen is able to leave the Hospital; and has sustained no permanent injury.

The penalties prescribed in the United States Statutes for acts of violence by seamen against Officers of a ship, and for insubordination, are of greater severity than the circumstances of the present case demand; for it must be stated, in truth and verity, that evidence is not wanting to establish the fact that the conduct of the First Mate on the "John D. Brewer" has been marked by ill-advised and censurable roughness and harshness toward sailors subject to his command; and, therefore, while no one can justify retaliation on the part of seamen for the misconduct of their Officers, who are

(8)

alike amenable to the laws; I shall,
in mitigation of the punishment and
penalties provided in the Statutes for
acts of the nature involved in the
disturbance that rendered this investigation
necessary; and, also, in consideration
of the severe injury received by Johansen
at the hands of the First Mate of the
Barque; reduce the penalties and
punishments for the acts of the
accused to the lowest possible
degree consistent with my sense of
duty in administering justice,
as Consul of the United States of
America acting judicially, in the
matter under consideration.—

Having heard and tried the com-
plaint filed by Walter L. Jocelyn
and Dennison P. Moore against
Alfred Johansen and Harry Rolends,
the judgment of this Court is that
Alfred Johansen being guilty of
violation of the shipping articles;
and also guilty of gross misconduct,
drunkenness, violence and insubordination;
is and shall be discharged from further

[9]

service on said Barque; and shall,
for the term of sixty days, commencing
from the date of his arrival at Whampoa,
be confined in the British jail at
Whampoa, under the judgment of
this Court; and that Harry
Rolands, being guilty of gross
misconduct, in not assisting to
maintain good order on said
Barque; but, on the contrary,
stimulating Johansen to turbu-
lence, by appearing on deck with
a sheath-knife in hand; is and
shall be discharged from further
service on said Barque, with
forfeiture of balance due him
by the ship and its owners for
wages, and also of for extra wages.

Charles Seymour,
United States Consul,
Acting judicially.

Att:
[illegible]
[Cler]k of the Court



No. 13

United States Consulate, Canton, China.

Jany. 9th 1883

FROM

Charles Seymour, U. S. Consul,

TO

Hon. A. A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Subject.

Accounts and Business.

SYNOPSIS.

Accounts & Returns.
Circuitous route of Correspondence.
Expenses of Swatow Agency.
Certificates to Invoices.
Increase of Business at Canton.
Exports from & to China, &c.

No. 13

United States Consulate, Canton, China.

Jany 9th 1883

Hon A. A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you herewith account and returns from this Consulate to end of 1882.

I respectfully submit that it would accord with ordinary prudence in business if the Consul should send only 1 set of vouchers for disbursements through the Consul General at Shanghai, and send another set direct to the State Department, as they would go by different steamers, and thus, while giving increased security, enable the State Department to audit accounts in time to protect drafts issued for payments.

To obviate the hazardous possibility of having drafts dishonored while correspondence, with accounts, vouchers &c, are slowly & circuitously en route between Canton and Washington via Shanghai, I am compelled to ask indulgence and delay from several persons who are entitled to money from the Consulate, until after sufficient time shall have elapsed to let my advices get out of China via Shanghai, which is about as direct as sending correspondence between Washington & your European Consulates via St. Paul, or Savannah, or Quebec.

I do not think it is necessary to encumber this Consulate, or the State Department, or the U.S. Government,

with such expenses as have hitherto
been allowed for the Swatow Agency;
and I have taken the liberty to say
to the Consular Agent at Swatow
that I will audit no more accounts
for expenses so disproportionate to the
business and earnings of the Agency.
I have sent for the correspondence
that has passed between the Swatow
Agency and Chinese Officials;
and notified the Consular Agent
that I prefer, that, except in cases
of emergency, which require immediate
attention, all correspondence & letters
to or from Chinese Officials in regard
to property, or in regard to Missionaries,
or persons asking favors, or claiming
rights, from the Chinese authorities,
should pass through this Consulate.

When the earnings of a Consular Agency get down to only three dollars per quarter of a year, the expenses for Interpreter & Writer, amounting together to $620. a year, besides inordinate bills for stationery, postage &c., need cutting down.

I believe the Interpreter & Writer at the Canton Consulate can carry on all the Swatow correspondence that is necessary for with Chinese Officials. Artillery is not needed to shoot snipe.

The Consular business at Canton is apparently steadily increasing; and since talking over correspondence in Washington last Summer touching the small amount of fees received at this Consulate, I have been more & more impressed with the duty of the

~~State & Treasury Departments~~, concurrently, to apply the same rule in this that is applied & required by you in Europe, & so obviously prudential and [illegible].

Certainly, you do not permit manufacturers or buyers of, or dealers in goods, in Lyons, France, to get their invoices certified in London or Liverpool; nor should the greater portion & bulk of goods made, bought & sold in Canton and Southern China, to be certified at the British Colonial port of Hong Kong, where the ownership is unchanged, & where the actual valuation of the goods is measurably unknown, and undetermined, except by a shipping agent.

I am convinced that one and the chief of objects aimed at by some of the real owners of goods made & bought & sold in Canton & Southern China, who have ~~hitherto~~ persisted in having their invoices elsewhere certified, is & has been to be able to make their declarations of valuation at a port, in which positively no established value can be given, simply because there is there no market for these goods in such quantities as are there shipped.

The European and American firms buying, selling, owning and dealing in these goods of Canton and Southern China production, are

coming to understand the fairness & justice of having their Invoices Certified at the Canton Consulate; but, as yet, not one of the Chinese merchants (numbering about two hundred here) has ever yet been willing to have an invoice certified except at Hong Kong.

The remedy or correction for these irregularities can be easily applied of the State & Treasury Departments, by square, resolute & determined orders & practice, through the Consulates abroad and Custom Houses at home, acting concurrently and unitedly, will require compliance with suitable regulations for the desired object, or warehouse the goods at cost of owners

of Treasury, as has been the case heretofore, according to the facts presented to you in my dispatch from San Francisco last October, irresponsible agents can give bonds for goods & have the bonds cancelled without complying with their requirements, the ridiculous farce will be continued.

I respectfully call attention to the increase of business at this Consulate during the first half of the present fiscal year — the Consular fees received from July 1/82 to Dec 31/82 having amounted to $ 652.50 July 1st to Sept 30th
89[illegible].00 Oct 1st to Dec 31st
15[illegible].50 July 1st to Dec 31st 1882;
which is about three times as much as your Register of August 15th 1882, shows were received as fees at the Canton Consulate for year ending June 30th 1881.

The Canton Exports, as per Invoices certified at this Consulate have increased from $444.375.73 in 1878 (Calendar year) to $583.000.00 in 1879 (" ") & $467.000.00 in 1880 (" ") to $1.187.818.62 in 1881 (" ") & to $2.338.629.13 in 1882 (" ").

I failed, by my endeavor to ascertain some facts that will throw light upon the means available for increasing the volume of Commerce in the other direction - from the United States of America to China, and other "Eastern Countries", where butter, of ordinary quality, imported from France, Italy, Denmark & other European markets, is sold extensively in one-pound cans, at sixty to sixty five cents per pound; hams & shoulders, in canvas, from Europe, at thirty to thirty five

cents per pound; and fair to middling qualities of cheese at fifty cents per pound, at all retail grocery-stores; and ~~petroleum~~ Kerosene in five gallon cans, at about twenty five cents per gallon. These are hints for American business men. The most effectual method or means of adding a few millions of dollars to American exports to China and other countries in Asia, is to first export to this Hemisphere, from the surplus production and stock in America, a corps of live "commercial travellers", ~~who would~~ create a revolution in Commerce.

Possibly these intimations may be of service to the American public.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully &c

Charles Seymour

U.S. Consul

~~Canton~~, China

U. S. Consular Agency

Dr To Ah Chen, Bookbinder

1882		$ ¢
October 28th	To 100 Envelopes	1 20

Received payment
阿珍

Swatow 2d November 1882

Voucher No. 11.

Consulate Agency of the United States of America for Swatow.

$ 125 00/100

31st December 1882.

RECEIVED from Wm. T. Jones Esq U. S. Consular Agent

the sum of One hundred & twenty five dollars and

cents being in full for Salary as Interpreter at Swatow Consular Agency for the 4th quarter ending 31st December 1882.

ORIGINAL.

WITNESS TO SIGNATURE. Wm. T. Jones

S. Keyes Esq.

(Swatow Agency) Voucher No. 12.

U. S. Government

Dr to the undersigned.

To Postage stamps for the 4th quarter ending 31st December 1882. $ 5.65

Swatow, 31st December 1882.

U. S. Consular Agent.

Not signed by the Consular Agent; but account approved from knowledge of correspondence, by

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul

No. 14.

2

U. S. Consular Agency
Dr To the undersigned

To 1 Box of sealing wax	$	2 - 00
1 Bottle " Ink	"	1 - 50
2 box " steel pens	"	1 - 50
Blotting paper	"	- 25
1/2 Ream official Foolscap	"	3 - 00
		8 . 25

E. & O. E.

Swatow 31st December 1882.
Received Payment
阿坊

No. 15.

U. S. Consular Agency
Dr to the undersigned

To 6 Chinese Brushes	$ - 60
" Indian Ink	" - 40
" Vermillion	" - 30
" 1 packet Note Paper	" 1 -
" 1 " Indigo	" - 50
	$ 2 - 80

E. & O. E.

Swatow, 31 December 1882.
Received Payment

S. Kyer Ping[?]

4

Swatow, 30th December 1882

U.S. Consulate Agency
Swatow

Dr. to **KWAI FUNG,**
PRINTER AND BOOKBINDER.

Dec	15	One Foolscap Copy Book	$1	50

Received payment
Kwaifung

Triplicate

5

No. 16.

Consulate Agency of the United States of America for Swatow.

31st December 1882.

$ 30.00

RECEIVED from Wm T. Jones Esq U. S. Consular Agent

the sum of Thirty dollars and

—— cents being in full for Salary as Chinese Writer at Swatow Consular Agency for 4th quarter ending 31st December 1882.

ORIGINAL.

江文淮

WITNESS TO SIGNATURE.

[signature]

6

U. S. Consular Agency Dr. To Ah Chen, Bookbinder

1882 Oct. 28	To 200 Forms of Register of Official Letters	$ 4
		180

Received payment
阿珍
Swatow, 2 November 1882

TMENT OF STATE, UNITED STATES,

In account with Wm T. Jones

U. S. Consul, as Agent at Swatow.

		Dr.		Cr.
To Rent of Consular building, Voucher No. -	$			
„ Postage on Official Correspondence to and from this Consulate agency for the quarter ending this day - - - - -	"	5	55	
„ Stationery, as per Voucher No. 1 & 2 - - - - -	"	9	45	
„ „ Chinese, as per Voucher No. 3 - - - -	"	2	80	
„ Flags, flagstaff and fixtures, Voucher No. - - -				
„ Bookcase „ „ - - -				
„ Consular Seal „ „ - - -				
„ „ Arms „ „ - - -				
„ Record Books „ „ 4 - - -	"	1	50	
„ Binding Consular Letters „ „ - - -				
„ Chinese Writer „ „ 5 - - -	"	30	–	
„ Blank Forms, as prescribed by the Department of State, Voucher No. 6 - - - - - - - - -	"	1	80	
„ Loss by exchange on the amount of this account say $ at per cent., as per Exchange Voucher No. -				
Cr.				
By My draft on the Secretary of State at 15 days' sight acceptance waived - - - - - - - -				
„ Premium on sale of same at per cent., as per Exchange Voucher No. - - - - - - - - -				
	$	51	10	

Wm T. Jones

U. S. Consul. as Agent

Form No. 103.

Summary of business at the United States ~~Consulate~~ Agency at ~~Canton~~ Swatow during the Quarter ended 31st December 1882.

Movement of Vessels.

Vessels in Port from last Quarter:

Vessels arriving during present Quarter:

Vessels departing:

Vessels remaining in Port:

Tonnage arriving:

Tonnage departing:

Fees received, $ 3

Expenses, including Salary, $ 176.10

Movement of Seamen.

Seamen in Port from last Quarter:

Seamen arriving:

Seamen shipped:

Seamen died:

Seamen discharged:

Seamen deserted:

Seamen departed:

Seamen in Port:

Synopsis of Seamen's Account.

	$ Dr.	$ Cr.
Balance from previous Quarter:		
Received for Extra Wages:		53.
Expended for Seamen:		
Balance:		53.

Wm. J. Jones
U. S. Consular Agent

~~Consulate~~ Agency of the United States,
at ~~Canton~~ Swatow, 31st December 1882.

Form 159.

Quarterly transcript of the Record of Notarial services at the Consulate Canton, during December in the quarter ended the 31st day of December 1882.

Date.	To whom the service was rendered.	Nature of the service.	Amount of fee or compensation. $ Cts.	Remarks.
1882.				
Dec 1	Thomas, Rowe & Smith	Certifying three Extra Copies Invoices	6 00	
" 7	Russell & Co	" two " " "	4 00	
" 9	Herbert Dent & Co	" one " Copy "	2 00	
" "	Deacon & Co	" " " " "	2 00	
" 4th	Inslau & Co	" " " " "	2 00	
" 9th	Herbert Dent & Co	" " " " "	2 00	
" 9	Deacon & Co	" " " " "	2 00	
" 9	Russell & Co	" " " " "	2 00	
" 11	Thomas, Rowe & Smith	" " " " "	2 00	
" 13	Herbert Dent & Co	" " " " "	2 00	
" 21	Carlowitz & Co	" " " " "	2 00	
" "	Russell & Co	" " " " "	2 00	
" "	Herbert Dent & Co	" five " Copies "	10 00	
" "	Siemssen & Co	" one " Copy "	2 00	
" 22	Thomas, Rowe & Smith	" two " Copies "	4 00	
" "	Deacon & Co	" two " " "	4 00	
		Total $	50 00	

Total fees collected or received at Swatow Agency during the quarter ending Dec 31st 1882 reported by Consular Agent, Wm. Jones, amounted to $ 3.00 Three Dollars.

Total = $ 53 00

I certify that the foregoing Record of Notarial services is a full and correct transcript of the Record of this Consulate, and that the same contains a true and accurate statement of all the Fees received at this Consulate for such services during the period named.

Charles Seymour
U. S. CONSUL.

Form No. 47.

ESTRACT of the *Names and Description of* **Persons to whom** *Passports have been* ~~issued~~ visaed *at the* Consulate ~~of~~ Agency *of the United States at* Swatow, China *from* 1st July *to* 31st December 1882, *inclusive.*

No.	When issued.	To whom issued.	Description: Age.	Stature.	Forehead.	Eyes.	Nose.	Mouth.	Chin.	Hair.	Complex'n.	Face.	Remarks.
	November 22	Rev W. K. McKibbin	Provisional Passport issued in China by His Excellency the Taotai										Visa at this office

Note.—This return to be made every six months to the Department of State.

Wm T. Jones
U. S. Consular Agent

NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate at Canton, China

NAME.	PLACE.	OF WHAT COUNTRY A CITIZEN OR SUBJECT.	RANK.	DATE OF NOMINATION.	DATE OF APPROVAL.
Charles Seymour	Canton	United States of America	Consul	Aug 4. 1882	Aug 4. 1882
Gideon Nye	"	"	Vice Consul	May 13. 1882	
A. K. Chin	"	(Hong Kong) Chinese Great Britain	Interpreter	Nov 15. 1880	
Lee U. Lin	"	China	Chinese Writer	July 11th 1881	
Charles Lindberg	"	Sweden	Constable	March 15. 1881	

U.S. Consulate, Canton Jany 1st 1883

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul

FORM No. 138.

Agency

[AG]REGATE RETURN *of all Fees received at the* Consulate *of the United States at* Swatow, ~~and the Consular Agencies connected with it~~, *from* 1st January *to* 31st December, *inclusive.*

NAME OF CONSULAR OFFICER.	OFFICE.	WHERE LOCATED.	Fees for the quarter ending March 31.	Fees for the quarter ending June 30.	Fees for the quarter ending Sept. 30.	Fees for the quarter ending Dec. 31.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Consular Agency.	Swatow, China	$27.37	$52.20	$15.37	$3	$97.94	
TOTAL							$ 97.94	

CONSULATE Agency AT Swatow

December 31, 1882.

Wm. T. Jones

United States Consular Agent

[NO]TE.—This Form is to be transmitted to the Department of State, with the blanks properly filled, at the close of every year, in order that the information may be communicated to Congress, as required by law. [Am]ounts are to be given in American currency, and the total amount to be stated.

[Form No. 17. Account Current—Relief.]

DR. The UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT in Account Current with Wm T. Jones, U. S. Consul or Agent at Swatow. CR.

DATE. 1882.	CLOTHING, BOARDING, ETC., BY WHOM SUPPLIED.	TO WHOM FURNISHED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	NUMBER OF VOUCHER.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	EXTRA WAGES AND MONEYS RECEIVED.	ON WHOSE ACCOUNT.	VESSEL.	AMOUNT.
[illegible] 31	To balance due U. S. Government				$ 53 -	Decr 31	By balance from last quarter			$ 53 -

Wm T. Jones
U. S. Consular Agent

